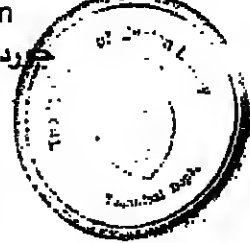


## Palestinian leader dies in jail

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian leader regarded as a symbol of his people's unity died in hospital Sunday after 21 years in an Israeli jail, relatives said. They said Omar Al Qassem, 42, died under army guard in Tel Aviv's Assaf Harod hospital where he had been transferred from prison, suffering kidney failure, internal bleeding and suspected colon cancer. Hours before his death Arab and Israeli supporters called for his release at a news conference in Arab Jerusalem. Palestinian leader Fatah Al Hussein told reporters Qassem, popularly dubbed the "Palestinian Mandela," was a "Great man and a servant of our people." Israeli human rights lawyers Felicia Langer and Leah Tsemel condemned military authorities for keeping Qassem handcuffed to his hospital bed and not allowing him to travel abroad for specialist treatment. "The full responsibility for the fate of Omar Al Qassem lies with the Israeli authorities," Langer said. Qassem was captured by Israeli troops in the West Bank village of Kafr Malik as he led an armed squad of Palestinians, intending to mount an attack against the Israeli army.

# Jordan Times

An independent political weekly published in Jordan  
أسبوعية سياسية مستقلة تُنشر في الأردن



## Israel-Egypt row develops

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel demanded Sunday that Cairo explain why an Egyptian naval patrol fired on a boat in the Gulf of Aqaba, fatally wounding an Israeli fisherman. The request for clarification came after the fisherman, 42-year-old Shlomo Yisraeli, died of leg and stomach wounds he received in the incident Saturday. Egypt denied knowledge of any injuries Saturday. It said a patrol fired warning shots in the air and not at the craft in Egyptian territorial waters off the Sinai peninsula. "This is a serious incident and Israel is taking up the matter with the Egyptian authorities. We are seeking urgent clarification," Avi Pazner, spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, told Reuters. A foreign ministry spokesman said the Egyptian ambassador in Israel, Mohammad Bassoul, had been summoned to the ministry for a meeting Monday. Officials said that even though Yisraeli may have panicked and tried to flee when the Egyptian patrol approached, Israel saw no justification for Egypt to have opened fire when the boat clearly posed no threat. The foreign ministry spokesman said Yisraeli had admitted to being in Egypt's territorial waters on what he said was a fishing excursion. A police spokesman told the Jerusalem Post that Yisraeli had the necessary permits for the trip.

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## Iran loses its revolutionary patriarch

# Khamenei named Khomeini heir

Combined agency dispatches

IRANIAN leaders moved swiftly Sunday to avert uncertainty and political turmoil caused by the death of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and named President Ali Khamenei to succeed the Shi'ite patriarch who catapulted Iran into religious fervour and transformed the country into a staunch anti-Western Islamic bastion.

The official news agency IRNA and Tehran Radio said Khamenei was elected by a vote of more than two-thirds of the 80-member Assembly of Experts after eight hours of deliberation.

Khamenei, 49, ends his second term as president in October. He is barred by the constitution from standing again.

Tehran Television quoted Khamenei as saying while the experts held an in camera session, "we hope temporarily to be able to fill the leadership, because the new terms of the constitution are currently under review."

He said it would be two or three months before constitutional reforms ordered by Khomeini earlier this year are completed.

"We must be able to fill this vacuum," he said. "Whether this will be temporary or permanent, will, God willing, be decided by this meeting."

Like Khomeini, who had led the country since the Islamic revolution of 1979, Khamenei is a senior Shi'ite clergyman although

he does not rank among the handful of surviving grand ayatollahs.

He had not been considered the leading contender for supreme power and it remains unclear whether he will exercise the dual religious and political authority which Khomeini held.

A review of the Iranian constitution was expected to abolish the office of prime minister and make the president chief executive as well as ceremonial head of state.

Frontrunner for the enlarged office is the speaker of parliament, Ali Akbar Hasbemi Rafsanjani, 54.

In the streets of Tehran, thousands of grieving mourners headed for the Jamaran suburb home of the 86-year-old leader who left no recognised successor.

Some were injured in the crush of chest-beating mourners.

A radio announcer, his voice choking with emotion, reported at 7 a.m. (0330 GMT) Sunday "Imam Khomeini passed away"

in a Tehran hospital Saturday. The state television and radio said Saturday that his health condition had deteriorated because of an unspecified "complication."

11 days after he underwent surgery to staunch intestinal bleeding in his digestive system. Tehran's Resalat evening newspaper said later Sunday that Khomeini died just before midnight (2030 GMT), nine hours after a heart failure that demanded his resuscitation.

"From God we come, to God we go," the radio announcer said, reciting a verse from the Koran.

Khomeini left a 29-page political testament, in which he is believed to have proposed how the Islamic republic should be governed after him.

The "divine political will and testament" was read at an emergency session of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, that lasted about three hours, IRNA said.

It did not report what the document said. But the agency noted that Khomeini's only son, Ahmad, 43, will publicly disclose the contents of the document, which contains "five pages of preface and a one-page appendix."

It was first written in 1982, and revised and sent to parliament in December 1987 to be opened only after his death.

The meeting of the 270-seat Majlis was attended by the Assembly of Experts, handpicked by Khomeini in the early days of the revolution to deal with the issue of succession.

Resalat, giving the first account of Khomeini's last hours, said:

"Doctors revived the imam... and he regained consciousness. Though he was not able to speak to relatives and top officials who were at his bedside. He whispered prayers."

IRNA quoted the newspaper as reporting: "As the night moved closer, the imam slid further into silence and finally at about midnight, the long spirit of God joined celestial heaven."

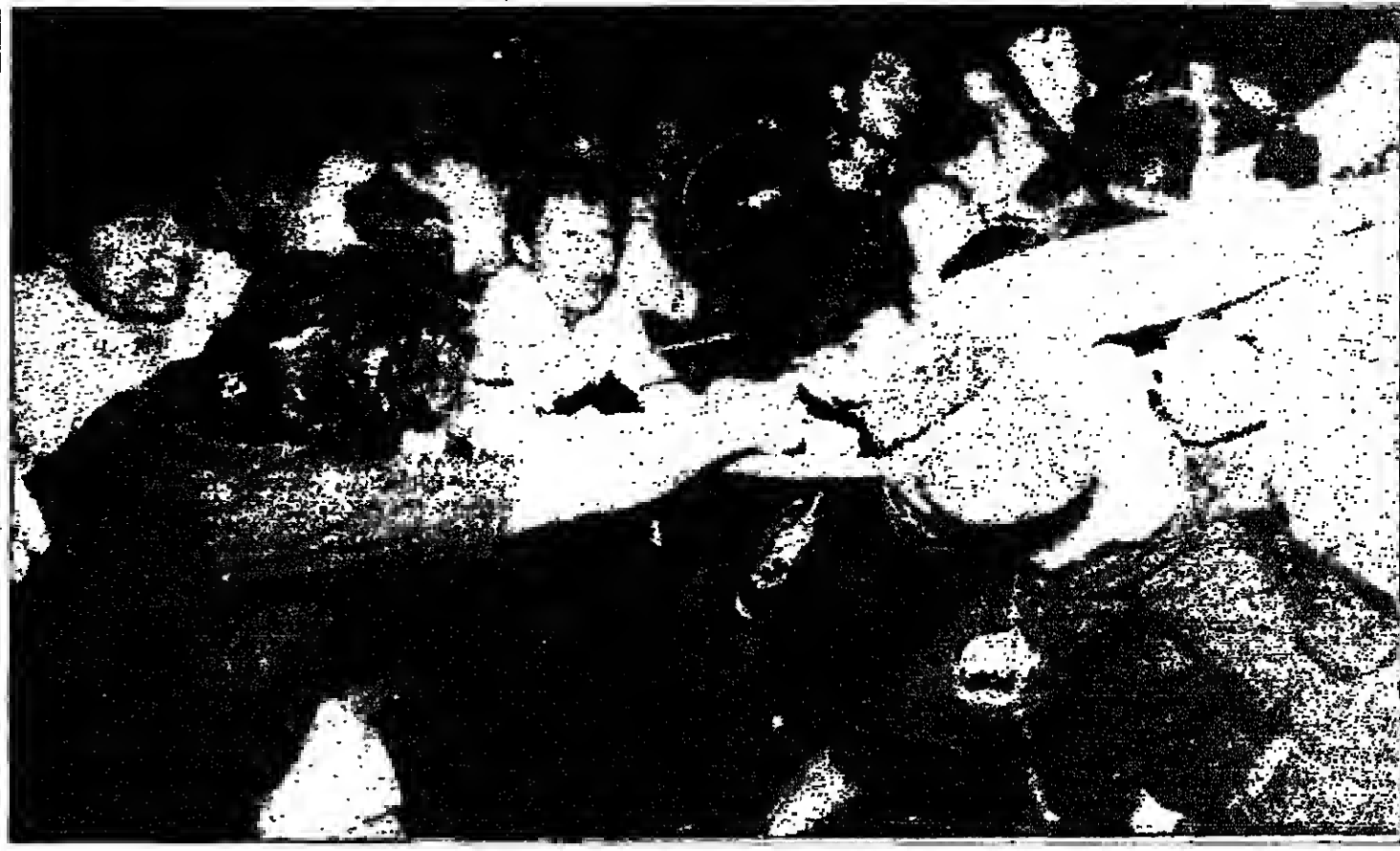
Tehran residents said queues formed at bakeries and petrol stations in the morning but the mood soon changed to one of calm grief with black flags hung from buildings and readings of Koran blaring from public loudspeakers.

"There are demonstrations where everybody is crying. They are not shouting anything, just crying. People of all types and ages are wearing black shirts, black ties, black everything," a resident commented.

The government declared five days of public holiday and 40 days of national mourning.

The main anti-Khomeini movement, the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, based in the Iraqi capital Baghdad, said: "This is the end of the Khomeini regime..." (see reactions, page 2).

Iran's armed forces vowed in a joint statement Sunday to protect the revolution and homeland, apparently recalling that the Gulf war started during the uncertainty after the 1979 revolution when the armed services were weakened by purges of Western-trained officers.



A man trying to pull a soldier from his comrades as thousands in Peking turned out to block troops from Tiananmen Square Friday. The soldiers withdrew then, but returned Saturday night to mount a massive assault on the protesters, killing at least 1,000 and wounding thousands.

## At least 1,000 shot dead or trampled by vehicles

# Army wrests control of Tiananmen Square

Combined agency dispatches

ARMY TROOPS firing automatic weapons and accompanied by armoured personnel carriers assaulted and broke up pro-democracy protests by thousands of students in Peking's central square early Sunday. But people returned to the area later to block reinforcements for the military.

At least 1,000 people were believed killed and thousands wounded in the army assault on Tiananmen Square.

Tanks with machineguns blazing patrolled Peking in a show of force Sunday night.

Witnesses said 10 tanks and 16 armoured troop carriers thundered eastwards from Tiananmen Square along the city's Avenue of Eternal Peace for three kilometres to Peking's main embassy district and then returned.

Western residents heard an explosion around 8 p.m. (1100 GMT) and saw a fireball soar 15 metres into the sky in the south-east of the city.

Earlier Sunday, thousands of angry demonstrators set fire to a column of about 100 armoured troop carriers and trucks in the west of Peking to take revenge for the many students and workers shot dead by troops or crushed

by tanks in the early hours of the day.

The exact death toll will probably never be known. As the scale of the conflict became more apparent, diplomats said it was possible that more than 1,000 people were killed in a night of carnage.

Thick black smoke filled the western sky. Peking's streets were mostly deserted as night fell.

According to news reports and witness accounts, the troops fired indiscriminately at crowds and beat people with rifle butts as they moved through the city and on to the square to end the three-week occupation by the demonstrators.

Thousands were reported injured in the army's bid to impose martial law declared May 20 by Premier Li Peng. Initial international reactions condemned Chinese authorities for attacks on unarmed civilians (see page 8).

In one incident, about 600 troops charged into a residential area just north of the square, shooting into narrow alleyways as women clutched their babies and people fled to the pavement. After the attack, residents came out again and lauded the soldiers with cries of "fascist."

Radin Shanghai, meanwhile, reported people in China's largest city taking to the streets to set up barricades, although there were

no reports of troops in Shanghai.

In Peking, hundreds of thousands of people were in the streets, visibly angry over the previous night's carnage.

Thousands returned to the Xidan intersection two kilometres west of the square to erect street barricades and set fire to military vehicles and buses. Early Sunday, military trucks had plowed through a flaming public bus blocking the road on their way to Tiananmen.

People blocked some roads with large trucks, others with simple food stalls.

"Before this happened we loved the party," a 40-year-old worker said in reference to the ruling Communist Party. "Now we oppose the party. We deeply oppose the party."

A speech by Peking Mayor Chen Xitong read out on state television told citizens: "There is no turning back."

"Do not take part in demonstrations and counter-revolutionary activities."

But students prepared to defend their campuses in northwest Peking against an expected military invasion.

More than 1,000 students crowded around the gates of Peking University, a Chinese academic said.

"They expect the military to come. If they do the entire neighbourhood will come to protect them. Our consciousness is very high. We do not fear the army despite what happened," he said.

Student leaders appealed for calm across the university loudspeaker system.

Official government announcements on the army attack, aired repeatedly on national television, said the troops had "suppressed a counterrevolutionary riot" and achieved a "great victory in the struggle to end turmoil in the capital."

The reports said three soldiers were killed and more than 1,000 injured by "bombs," but did not mention casualties among the populace.

An announcer for the English-language Radio Beijing, monitored in Washington, said thousands of people, mostly civilians, were killed. But the station later switched announcers and returned to reading government pronouncements.

There were no public comments by China's leadership on the military attack. The crackdown was believed ordered by senior leader Deng Xiaoping, who is known for economic reforms but broaches no challenges to Communist Party rule.

# Palestinians observe mass general strike

Combined agency dispatches

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian merchants closed their shops and stores in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Sunday to protest the Israeli plan for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories and to mark the anniversaries of the 1967 war and Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

The Gaza Strip's 700,000 residents were confined to their homes by an indefinite curfew. It was the second curfew on the strip in three weeks.

Also Sunday, 22-year-old Khaled Al Natur died of a gunshot wound to the head he suffered in a clash with troops Friday, officials at Ramallah hospital in the West Bank said.

Natur's death raised to 505 the number of Palestinians killed since the Palestinian uprising began in December 1987.

Meanwhile, a Jewish settler related to Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky was accused of anti-Arab "vigilante" activities and banned from entering heavily populated Palestinian areas, the Maariv newspaper reported.

The settler, David Axelrod, 22, has been accused of assaulting an Israeli soldier on patrol in the

West Bank town of Hebron last month. He is Trotsky's great-grandson.

On Saturday, thousands of Israeli activists demonstrated in Tel Aviv against attacks by Jewish settlers in the occupied territories, where hospital officials said soldiers wounded 13 Palestinians.

In another development, the Labour Party's faction leader, Haim Ramon, called on the attorney-general to prosecute Jewish settler leader Rabbi Yitzhak Ginsburg for trying to justify the slaying of an Arab teenage girl by saying that the blood of Jews was different than the blood of non-Jews.

Seven of Ginsburg's students are being held on suspicion in the Monday shooting death of 13-year-old fitzsim Bouziah.

Israel Television said the organisers of the Tel Aviv "Peace Coalition" rally, which attracted almost 30,000 supporters, were circulating a petition already signed by 32 of parliament's 120 members calling on police and the army to arrest settler vigilantes.

"If Israel does not get up and stop them now, maybe some day

not far from now, they (the settlers) will arrest us," said Israeli author Amos Oz.

Israeli Education Minister Yitzhak Navon urged the army Sunday to reopen Arab schools in the occupied West Bank, closed during most of the uprising.

The 1,200 schools, serving 300,000 primary through high school students, were last closed in January, after having been reopened for a month.

Israeli officials claim the closings are necessary for "security."

"The return of thousands of students and teachers could bring a relaxation and normalisation in the territories," Navon, a minister from the Labour Party, told reporters after a weekly cabinet session.

Housing Minister David Levy of the rightist Likud disagreed, saying: "The minister of defence has already pointed out the danger that is involved in this. The schools were already opened and they had to be closed again."

Israel has been widely condemned for its denial of education for Palestinians of the West Bank. Israel contends the schools are a hotbed for violence.

## Top-level officials named

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government Sunday announced new appointments and a reshuffle in the positions of secretaries-general in six ministries.

According to the announcement, Sami Sunnaa has been appointed secretary-general of the Ministry of Agriculture replacing Salem Lawzi, who was been the post of advisor at the Prime Ministry. Sunnaa had served as director general of the Agricultural Marketing Organisation and in several posts at the ministries of agriculture and the national economy, as well as an expert with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation and at the Jordan Valley Authority.

Daoud Khalaf was appointed secretary general of the Ministry of Public Works. Khalaf had served as director of the Planning Department at the University of Jordan and head of the Central Tender Department.

Radi Ibrahim was appointed secretary general of the Ministry of Supply, succeeding Abdullah Al Hawamdeh, who had resigned. Ibrahim served as director of the Companies Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Dr. Safwan Touqan was appointed secretary general of the Ministry of Planning, filling in the vacancy left behind when Ziyad Fariz was appointed minister in the present government.

Touqan served as professor at Yarmouk University since 1983.

Mohammad Simadi became secretary general of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications after serving as director of the Economics Department at the Royal Scientific Society since 1987.

Mansour Ibn Tarif was appointed director general of the Agricultural Credit Corporation. Ibn Tarif has served as secretary general of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications.

Abdullah Al Jazi was made director of the Post Office and Postal Savings Department. Jazi has served as director general of the Hijaz Railway Corporation.

The appointments and will take effect June 11.

# Shells hammer Beirut as peace panel meets

Combined agency dispatches

RABAT (Agencies) — Three Arab heads of state seeking to negotiate an end to Lebanon's civil war prepared for their first meeting Sunday as feuding artillerymen once again turned their guns on the civilians of Beirut.

Nine people in Beirut and five people in the west were injured when shells and rockets pounded the Lebanese capital, sending residents racing back to shelters after a three-week respite.

Lebanese political sources said the flare-up — a common practice before any peace talks — was timed to put more pressure on the Rabat negotiators.

Since a shaky ceasefire mediated by the Arab League May 11, troops loyal to army commander Michel Aoun and Syrian forces

and their Lebanese allies had largely avoided targeting residential areas.

The ceasefire ended 60 days of artillery bombardments which wrecked much of Beirut and killed at least 362 people.

King Hassan of Morocco, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid were charged by the Arab League with bringing peace to Lebanon at last month's Arab summit in Casablanca.

The summit gave the heads-of-state committee six months to seek an end to 14 years of civil war by convening parliament to elect a president and agree on political reforms.

Aoun's command, admitted Sunday its gunners pounded

Beirut's western sector to avenge what it called "escalated Syrian bombardment of east Beirut and other population centres" in the 800-square-kilometre enclave.

The command of the 40,000 Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon under a 1976 peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League declined comment.

Syria said Saturday it would continue its involvement in Lebanon.

"Syria could not under any circumstances disregard the special brotherly relation with Lebanon, the joint strategic interests and the strong link in the security of both countries," said Sulaiman Kaddah, assistant regional secretary of the ruling Baath Party.

## 650 dead in Soviet train wreck

Combined agency dispatches

MOSCOW (Agencies) — At least 650 people were killed when a leaking gas pipeline exploded near the Trans-Siberian railway wrecking two passenger trains, a correspondent for the local Communist Party newspaper said Sunday.

Vitaly Cherepanov told Reuters by telephone from the Ural mountain city of Chelyabinsk that a high-ranking local party official had informed him of the death toll.

"At least half of the people (on the two trains), died," Cherepanov said, quoting Leon Rabchionok, deputy chairman of the local party. "That means

650, maybe more," Cherepanov said.

The death toll given by Cherepanov suggested the accident was the worst Soviet rail disaster ever. In the previous worst reported disaster, 106 people died in August 1987 when two trains collided in a Russian coal town.

Monday was declared a national day of mourning across the Soviet Union, TASS said, and President Mikhail Gorbachev, Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and other officials flew to the scene 1,200 kilometres east of Moscow.

Russian Federation Premier, Alexander V. Vlasov, Defence Minister Dmitri T. Yazov and Health Yevgeny I. Chazov, accompanied Gorbachev, TASS said.

"A mass campaign to collect blood has been launched in the towns of the region even though it is Sunday, and it is also being delivered to the Ural mountains by helicopters," the news agency reported.

TASS reported the pipeline exploded when the trains passed and that gas leaked and caught fire, but did not make clear whether the wagons struck the conduct.

The accident happened on the

Trans-Siberian railroad, one of the busiest sections in the Soviet Union because it links the western, European part of the country to the Asian region in the east.

The passenger trains involved were travelling between Novosibirsk, the largest town in Siberia, with a population of 1.3 million, and Adler, a popular health resort.

The accident occurred as Gorbachev and the other leaders were taking a break from meetings in Moscow of the new Soviet parliament and legislature, which have recessed until Monday.

which guerrillas succeeded in crossing the border.

The soldier was Israel's first fatality on the Israel-Lebanon border in seven months.

The incident occurred at dawn when the guerrillas opened fire on an Israeli patrol moving along a border road north of a settlement.

Israeli helicopters whirled overhead for several hours after the incident, apparently in search of possible accomplices, residents from the area said.







## Lower housing interest rates expected to benefit 26,388

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement reached between the Housing Bank and the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) on reducing the rate of interest on loans for housing projects will benefit 26,388 citizens most of whom live in areas outside Amman, according to Housing Bank Director General Zuhair Khouri.

The total amount of loans involved is around JD 87 million, extended mostly to low or limited-income groups, Khouri said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Khouri noted that the reduction of the interest rates will not only benefit the limited-income groups but will also reactivate the process of home-building in Jordan.

Low-income citizens who obtained housing loans from the Housing Bank through the Housing Corporation as part of Urban Development Department (UDD) programmes will now pay interest at the rate of eight, down from 8.5 per cent, on their loans, and this will include the insurance premium required from them in accordance with the CDD programme, Khouri said.

He said rates on housing loans for high-income groups were reduced from 10 per cent to nine per cent and the fees required on these loans from two to 1.5 per cent. Khouri said that this group can obtain housing loans from the Housing Bank up to JD 20,000. He said that the Housing Bank

would continue to provide sufficient loans to the Housing Corporation, which in turn can re-lend to limited income groups. According to Khouri, the Housing Bank had granted the corporation JD 15 million at an interest rate of 4.5 per cent.

In the past 15 years of its existence, the Housing Bank granted loans totalling JD 870 million and contributed to the construction of 79,144 homes and other buildings with an overall area of 10 million square metres, Khouri added.

Last month CBJ Governor Mohammad Saeed Nabulsi said that interest and commission charged by the Housing Bank on all housing loans will be re-



Zuhair Khouri

duced by half a percentage point to one and a half per cent. Nabulsi said this step was taken in line with government policy to activate investments in various sectors, and to reduce the burden on citizens.

## JD 4 million customs revenue expected from free zone goods

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Saturday's government decision to conditionally allow the entry of certain goods and products into the local market from the free zones can result in additional revenues to the tune of JD 4 million for the national treasury, according to the director-general of the Free Zones Corporation (FZC), Yassin Kayed.

The government decision allowing the release of goods held in storage at the various free zones in the Kingdom upon payment of the due customs charges covers only those items already in inventory on Nov. 6, 1989, when the government of then Prime Minister Zaid Rifai imposed a ban on imports of such items, Kayed said. The total value of such permissible goods is around

market, "the Ministry of Finance can expect a revenue of JD 4 million in way of customs duties," Kayed said.

Close to 300 traders, industrialists and investors use the free zones in Aqaba and Zarqa to store goods pending entry to Jordan or the neighbouring Arab countries.

The free zones offer two main benefits: investors can rent land within the free zones for industry or storage for an unlimited period of time and customs charges will be levied only on goods entering the local market from the free zones.

According to Kayed, the higher rates of customs charges that were announced Nov. 6 along with the ban will be applied on the goods covered under Saturday's decision. "The taxes on

some of these goods have increased, some by more than 50 per cent, over the past year," Kayed noted.

The latest decision, Kayed said, came in response to demands raised by investors, who had already paid for their goods. "Shortly after the decision was taken in November last year, we asked the government to exempt the goods already stored in the free zones," Kayed said.

In remarks carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Kayed also predicted that the latest move would also lead to a decrease in prices in the local market and encourage investors to deal with the free zones. The net result of the process will be increased economic activity in the Kingdom, he said.

## Jordan, Iraq move to link power grids

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announced Sunday that preparations are underway for linking the national grids of Iraq and Jordan, following the formal opening last week of a gas-run power station at Rishieh near the border.

JEA Director Mohammad Saeed Arafah said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the gas-powered station, opened on Independence Day by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, operates with a 60 megawatt

capacity contributing around 15 per cent to the total amount of electric power generated for the national grid.

Arafah announced Saturday Jordan and Iraq had reached initial agreement with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development on financing a Jordanian-Egyptian national power grid-linkage project.

The Egyptian-Jordanian project is expected to begin in 1990 and to be completed by 1993, and will involve overhead and sub-

marine cables in the Gulf of Aqaba.

In his statement, Sunday Arafah noted that the Jordanian and Syrian grids were already linked and Jordan was supplying parts of southern Syria with electric power. With the Jordanian-Iraqi linkage, the grids of Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and Syria and Lebanon will be included into one regional network which is capable of dealing with any shortages in power supplies, Arafah said.

Arafah announced that the Iraqi and Syrian networks will be linked to that of Turkey's which is connected with those in Europe and the Soviet Union. Last March Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Turkey and Iraq reached agreement on power grid interconnection in the region and they pledged to promote cooperation among themselves in energy-related fields. The five countries also chose Amman to serve as headquarters of a technical committee to plan projects on power interconnection.

## RJ offers 'competitive' rates for transports

AMMAN (J.T.) — The national carrier Royal Jordanian (RJ), has announced competitive rates for transporting industrial and agricultural products for export abroad its aircraft to various destinations.

Mumtaz Touqan, RJ's assistant chief executive officer for public relations, said Sunday that the move was in keeping with the airline's policies of supporting Jordanian efforts to promote production and marketing of national products and to open new markets for the Kingdom's goods.

RJ already transports Jordan's crops at competitive prices, and will also employ its maximum skill and expertise in expanding

Jordan's markets around the world with special attention to Europe and the Gulf region, Touqan added.

### Colombo flights

Earlier, in a press release, RJ said that effective July 12, 1989, it would begin bi-weekly non-stop flights between Amman and Colombo, Sri Lanka. Airbus A 310-300 with a three-class configuration will be used for the flights.

Adding Colombo to RJ's network is a further step in the continuing expansion of the airline, which celebrated its silver jubilee last December, the press release said. With the new addition, RJ will be serving seven cities in the Far East.

## Jordan today observes World Environment Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Monday observes World Environment Day, which marks the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). On the occasion, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Youssef Hamdan Al Jahar outlined the importance of protecting the environment from pollution and reviewed Jordan's efforts to provide a clean environment, free from all pollutants and to put an end to desertification. Jahar stressed that the international community was facing a challenge to create new forms for absolute cooperation to ensure a certain degree of success at the local, regional and international levels.

He reiterated Jordan's interest

to enjoy a pollution-free environment.

"It is for these reasons that His Majesty King Hussein has signed the Prague Declaration on the Protection of Environment," Jahar said.

On regional and international cooperation, Jahar said the government was currently carrying out the Hammad Basin development project. Moreover, the government has ratified the Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol and the Basle Convention of transportation of dangerous waste. It has also signed an agreement of understanding with the UNEP to set up a national society for UNEP in Jordan.

## RSS sets up 4 pollution stations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has installed four stations at Aqaba to monitor air pollution levels in the area.

A statement issued by RSS said the four stations would be working around the clock for 12 months.

The project is implemented by the RSS in cooperation with the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC). The RSS statement said that data on pollution during a twelve-month period would help the RSS and JPMC to take steps towards eliminating the danger of pollution.

The monitoring stations, placed at four different sites will determine effects of the dust on industrial, residential, port and tourist areas, the statement added.



**CULTURAL EVENTS** — The University of Jordan announced Sunday the start of various cultural and recreational activities. The week-long programme opens at the university campus Monday with a ceremony under the patronage of university President Abdul Salam Al Majali. It includes art exhibitions, a charity bazaar, an exhibition of products made by handicapped students, and an exhibition by the Faculty of Nursing of medical equipment, pamphlets and booklets.

University's Vice-President Bassam Abu Ghazaleh Sunday opened a voluntary work camp organised by the Faculty of Engineering. The five-day camp, held at the Amman National Park, will require student involvement in voluntary work in Amman and Madaba, cultural lectures and sports events as well as visits to the Queen Alia International Airport, the radio and television stations, the Zarqa Ma'in Spa and a number of industrial plants in the Madaba region.

## Workshop opens today on mother-child care

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day specialised workshop on strategies of mother and child health services in Jordan during the 1990s will be held at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel in Amman Monday under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma.

The workshop is organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Middle East and North Africa regional office in coordination with the Health Ministry in Jordan. The workshop aims at drawing up policies and setting up priorities for these services during the period 1991-1995.

Such policies and priorities are

aimed at reducing the infant mortality rates, sustaining the expanded immunisation programme level, expanding the use of oral rehydration therapy and controlling acute respiratory infections in realisation of the global goal of achieving "health for all by the year 2000," and in line with the country's health policy.

These strategies include: support for primary health care, integration of health education in school curricula, enhancing the role of mass media in promoting health and development awareness and upgrading the levels of health and social services for Jordanian women.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- \* An archaeological exhibition entitled "The Treasures of Hasma Desert" at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- \* An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- \* An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- \* An exhibition by French artist "Olivier Mutilled" at the French Cultural Centre.
- \* An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- \* An art exhibition by Nihad Qutaishat at Al Quds (Jerusalem) Hotel.
- \* An exhibition entitled "Jadworkshop" displaying cartoons by Lebanese artist George Khouri (Jad) at the Goethe Institute.
- \* The Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre exhibition which includes maps, aerial photographs, digital maps and remote sensing at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- \* An art exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Samia Al Zarou at Alfa Art Gallery — 6:00 p.m.
- \* An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabaa at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.

### LECTURE

- \* A lecture, in French, on "Cities in North Yemen" by Andre Bourgey at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

### FILM

- \* A French film entitled "Le Grand Chemin" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**PRINCE VISITS PRIME MINISTRY:** His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Sunday called on the Prime Ministry where he met with Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Prince Mohammad also visited the Armed Forces Headquarters and met with Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb (Petra).

**CAR RENTAL OFFICES:** Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications has finalised a draft regulation for car rental offices and will submit it to the Interior Ministry for approval in its final form. Under the new regulation, the offices can rent tourist cars to foreigners holding valid international, foreign or Jordanian driving licences and to Jordanians holding valid Jordanian or international driving licences. The offices can also rent tourist cars to Jordanians holding valid Jordanian driving licences, provided they obtain special permits, issued free of cost by the traffic department. The regulations limits licensing of car rental offices to tourist hotels, of three stars and above, airports, ports and tourist sites and other areas defined by the Ministry of Tourism. (Petra).

**GEOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION:** Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb Sunday inaugurated a four-day exhibition of maps, aerial photographs, digital maps and remote sensing. Organised by the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre, the exhibition is held to mark Jordan's Independence Day and the Army and Great Arab Revolution Day (Petra).

**ARABIC COURSE:** A total of 36 students from various American universities will be taking Arabic lessons at Yarmouk University this summer. Yarmouk University has organised this two-month Arabic language course for non-native speakers of Arabic within the framework of cultural cooperation agreements between Yarmouk University and American universities (J.T.).

**HOLIDAY DECLARED:** June 10 will be observed as a public holiday in Jordan on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day, according to an official announcement here Saturday. The announcement said that all government departments and public institutions will remain closed on that day (Petra).

**PRODUCE EXPORTS:** All types of vegetables and fruits produced in Jordan can be exported during June 1989, according to a decision by the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO). An AMO statement said that importers can bring into the country only dates, sage and cherry. In another statement the AMO cautioned farmers and vegetable growers not to harvest water melons before they are fully ripe. It said that melons take between 90 to 120 days to ripe and any harvest before this time would be useless and adversely affects local market and exports (Petra).

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS:** Education department in Ramtha district has started work on the construction of new school buildings at a cost of JD 1,200,000. The new buildings include 86 classrooms, in addition to multi-purpose halls, playgrounds and paved courts. These schools can accommodate 3,850 students (Petra).

**DOCUMENTATION CENTRE:** Ministry of Culture and Information intends to set up a special centre for information research and documentation and will establish a special system for appropriate information documentation, based on the available sources and writings (Petra).

**WEATHER TALKS:** Meteorological Department Director General Dr. Ali Abanda will represent Jordan at a two-week meeting of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) Executive Council due to begin in Geneva Monday. The council will discuss the WMO budget for 1990 and 1991 as well its technical plans (Petra).

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## The Khomeini legacy

FOR SOME hours yesterday it looked as if Iran was plunged into turmoil and uncertainty after the death of its revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who catapulted into power on a staunch anti-Western, Islamic extremist platform of the Shi'ite brand 10 years ago but left behind no designated successor. The anxiety was short-lived. In less than 24 hours after the death of the man who launched their country into regional and international limelight through religious fervour and a baffling protracted war, the Iranians had a new spiritual leader and the world had a new authority in Iran in the person of Ali Khamenei, who confounded all predictions and expectations to assume the highest rank in Iran.

It may be premature yet to assess the shape of things to come in Tehran, particularly that supreme power has a nasty habit of getting into one's head and prompt unprecedented actions. But, if past experiences with Khamenei as Iranian president in the power struggle that preceded Khomeini's death are any indication, the world can expect a continuity of the policies that the departed leader advocated and implemented.

At the same time, the first-hand encounters that he had with international diplomacy as president of a pariah state which openly supported violence as a means to achieve goals should be a lot of help to Khamenei if he were to embark on a new, moderate course based on respect of international norms and codes of conduct — something that his predecessor apparently had no stomach for. But then, let us not forget, many in the world always saw Khomeini as an ageing leader who had no earthly ambitions but to assume the role of the "supreme guardian of Islam."

Having wishfully seen Khamenei's presidential experience as a plus factor, the biggest question remains: how far will the rest of the Iranian leaders allow him to pursue a moderate diplomatic course and rejoin the ranks of the international community? His erstwhile closest rival in the power struggle, Parliament Speaker Ali Rafsanjani — who at one time was tipped to be named Khomeini's successor in the spiritual realm — has shown some signs of "moderation" but the symptoms appeared to have cured miraculously fast as he redirected his trek and headed towards the presidential palace. It became a game of beating everyone in pushing extremism, as reflected in the Salman Rushdie affair and his (though quickly retracted) call on Palestinians to turn to "revenge" attacks on Europeans and Americans. Let us not overlook the very reality that there is no "moderate" or "extremist" camp in the Iranian theological or executive leadership: it is all a question of survival for many.

One of the many, but not the least important, aspects of the Iranian situation in the post-Khomeini era is that there is no charismatic leader whose words would be obeyed to the letter by the masses. That in itself is a recipe for increased unrest among the millions of deprived Iranians who live below poverty level. Quite simply, it is not a bed of roses for Khamenei or the government. But they now have an opportunity to turn attention from exporting Khomeini's revolution to pressing domestic issues. That is a challenge they face and we can only hope that realism will prevail among the fiery theologians in Tehran to take up that challenge and move towards contributing positively to their own people's welfare.

But, the sad fact remains: Khomeini might be gone but the legacy of radicalism he left behind is very real.

### JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

The United States attitude towards the Middle East issue and Israel's continued atrocities against the Arab population of Palestine are discussed in an editorial by Al Rai daily Sunday. The paper said that Washington has just expressed to Israel its deep concern over the Israeli troops' escalation of their repressive measures against the Palestinians, and called on Tel Aviv to exercise self-restraint. Washington has also criticised the actions of the Jewish settlers against the Palestinian civilians, and said that these actions are provocative and could lead to an escalation of violence, the paper noted. The paper also noted that the United States offers the Arabs mere lip-service, since its words have not been backed by deeds, or any practical step. Nor does the United States act in a manner that would stop the Israelis from building more settlements in Arab-owned land, and so these actions continue unabated and the United States credibility has not improved, the paper pointed out.

Al Dustour daily on Sunday dwelt on Israel's terrorist policies in the Arab lands under occupation. The atrocities being committed by Israeli troops and the criminal actions by the Jewish settlers against the Arab towns and villages, and the demolition of homes and the damage to Arab property conducted on a wide scale, are all reminiscent of Nazi actions during the second world war in Europe, the paper noted. It said that the criminal actions and the escalation of terrorist measures against the Arabs were fuelled by the Israeli leaders' statements and those of the heads of extremist rightist groups and political parties. The actions have reached such a dangerous proportion prompting many Western circles to warn against their consequences, the paper noted. It said that the numerous victims of Israeli hatred towards the Arabs and the Palestinian martyrs falling every day stand witness to the stepped-up repressive measures and the acts of terrorism, official and non-official, being practiced against the Palestinian people.

By Canon Michael Hamilton  
A sermon preached at Washington Cathedral on February 19, 1989

GENESIS 15:18 (God speaking to Abraham). To your descendants I give this land from the river of Egypt to the great river, the River Euphrates.  
LUKE 13:34 "Oh Jerusalem, killing prophets and stoning those who are sent unto you, how often would I have gathered your children together as a hen gathers her brood under her wings, but you would not."

I wish to preach today on God's promise to Abraham and to the Jews to give them a homeland, and what that involves theologically, morally and politically. First, let me return to the Bible for it is important to note that there were always qualifications placed upon this covenant with Israel. In Deuteronomy chapter 30 comes this warning: If you obey the commandments of the Lord... the Lord will bless you in the land which you are entering to take possession of. But if your heart turns away... you shall not live long in the land... Similar warnings occur elsewhere in the Old Testament and this one in the Apocrypha (2 Esdras 14): The land was given to you... but your fathers committed iniquity... and because the Most High is a righteous judge in due time he took from you what he had given. God is telling the Jews, and indeed all of us, that our welfare and peace, both individually and as nations, will depend to a significant degree on how wisely and compassionately we conduct ourselves vis à vis our neighbours. How then can we contribute to this peaceful will of God? First I suggest we should listen carefully to what is being said, to the feelings and arguments of the protagonists who lay claim to the land. As someone who once lived in Palestine and has visited it since, let me share with you how I hear Palestinians speak. I don't want to have to fight for my land, but what else can I do? We lost half of Palestine when in 1948 the Jewish invaders won their first battle. They came mostly from Europe because you Christians had persecuted them for centuries and the Germans had nearly destroyed them in the Holocaust. Why in God's name

## The promised land — a land for all?

should I have to pay for your sins? So we fought them. We lost again and again, and for the last 22 years they have occupied all our country. They have appropriated land whenever they wanted, restricted our water supplies, closed our schools, censored our press, blown up houses, imprisoned us without trial and tortured or deported our young men who have protested. We have no elections, no civil rights. In desperation a year ago we started a community uprising, an intifada to draw attention to our plight and to appeal to the world for help. As unarmed civilians we have thrown stones at the soldiers of the Israeli military occupation. Over 400 of us have been shot and killed, while only 20 of them have died. Their soldiers break the arms of our teenagers, they beat up whole families in collective punishment, they shoot us like dogs and we have no defence. You have seen this suffering on television. We will continue to demonstrate even if we all have to die.

Yes of course it is true, that in frustration, we have struck back through acts of terrorism, but that has not worked for us. Now we have renounced terrorism and have officially recognised the state of Israel. Give us what simple justice dictates, what the United Nations, the European power and American churches have demanded, that the West Bank and Gaza be restored to us so that we can live in independence and peace.

Let me now speak as if I was an Israeli. I don't want war either. I want to live in peace in the land God promised us and I wish the Arab states would stop attacking us. But we have to defend ourselves against war and the endless ghastly PLO terrorism. As God has ordained, and our military defence requires, we must expand our settlements and continue to occupy the West Bank and Gaza. Of course Jerusalem is rightly ours. Until these Palestinian grasshoppers either leave our country or show reliable signs of being trustworthy citizens, we must control them. We don't like being cruel but we must put down their present dangerous rebellion.

But wait a bit, for you need to hear an additional Israeli voice, one which is growing in volume.

I oppose our military occupation, it is both immoral and a political cul-de-sac. If we are to maintain our democratic and religious values we cannot deprive Palestinians of their civil rights, much less visit on them this appalling physical violence. How can we Jews, who ourselves have suffered so greatly, now behave as tyrants to others? In this age of missiles many of our generals tell us we do not need the West Bank for our defence. Our future security lies, not chiefly in force and weapons, but rather by living as friends and economic partners with our neighbouring state. Let us sit down with the PLO leader and negotiate land for peace.

Now you can see how complicated this matter of who should live in what piece of land is! There are right and wrongs on both sides. We Americans are involved because we supply major annual funding of the Israeli budget and therefore, like it or not, we have moral responsibility for how it is spent. How should we act then as Americans and as Christians called to be peacemakers in God's world?

Let me share some personal opinions with you, first regarding the Palestinians. Criticism of terrorism is not anti-Arab, but rather is to be supportive of the Palestinians' best interests. PLO terrorism against innocent civilians is always wrong and lessens the effectiveness of their appeals for justice. So we should support Arafat in his recognition of Israel and his turning away from terrorism, and condemn any Palestinian fringe elements which may continue terrorist acts. While throwing stones at soldiers is violent, it is probably the only way left for Palestinians to protest. Appeals coming from the United Nations and from all over the world for the Israelis to negotiate have not succeeded. Israelis do not permit elections by which Palestinian leaders could emerge, those who do voice their concerns are put in jail often without trial. When I asked Palestinians if they could not demonstrate peacefully, as in our American civil rights marches, I was reminded that all such demonstrations are illegal, and that when they occurred, Israeli soldiers beat up the demonstrators. There is also a practical advantage in stone throwing — it keeps some distance between the protagonists — Middle East International, London.

## Argentina — a historic mismanagement of the economy?

By Richard Jarvie  
Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — President Raul Alfonsín's failure to cure his country's sick economy lies behind the wave of looting, bombings and food riots in Argentina this week.

While the government blames left-wing agitators for the violence that has claimed at least 14 lives and injured dozens, economists and politicians say the catastrophic handling of the economy had made the explosion predictable for some time. "Everyone was talking about a social explosion several months ago," Vice President-elect Eduardo Duhalde said in a television interview earlier this week. Alfonsín himself said in a recent magazine interview: "The economy blew up in my hands three months ago."

Argentina is suffering the worst crisis in its turbulent economic history with soaring inflation, interest rates at 300 per cent a month and foreign reserves at rock bottom.

Hyperinflation has ripped a hole in the working man's pocket over the last few months, cutting the purchasing power of wages by two-thirds, according to some private economists.

Meanwhile, Alfonsín's radical party has gained a reputation among many Argentines as being out of touch with reality and better at intellectual debate than practical action.

This was demonstrated by a recent suspension of most banking activities for 10 days during which a maximum of around \$100 could be withdrawn from current and savings accounts.

Cash-starved Argentines were unable to pay bills, buy petrol or even food because of the unexpected measure, taken while the government planned its fifth economic package of the year.

"You can't imagine the problems it causes me. Nobody can do any business. It's creating a tremendous resentment against this government," said Raimundo Buonomassa, a building contractor.

Part of the government's aim was to stem a run on the austral currency, which has lost over 90 per cent of its value this year. But for many the effect has been the opposite.

Housewife Maria Olarte, who was unable to repay debts falling due because her money was frozen in a savings account, complained: "never again will I invest in australs. Next time I'll buy dollars, whatever the price."

Many private economists point to an anti-inflation plan introduced last August as the root of the crisis. The so-called "Spring plan" propped up the austral and controlled wage increases, but failed to reduce what economists say is the real culprit in Argentina's woes — the soaring state deficit.

Senior radical party politicians said the economic chaos which followed the collapse of the plan

cost them the May 14 presidential election in which the opposition Peronist Party candidate Carlos Menem swept to a crushing victory.

### Correcting the economy

Since taking over from a military dictatorship in 1983, Alfonsín's civilian government has succeeded in restoring a feeling of democracy to the country, Western diplomats said.

But it failed to confront the economic problems, refusing for years to impose austerity measures, including much-needed cuts in government spending, to correct the economy. Projects to reduce the public sector deficit by selling off state companies have all failed after protracted negotiations.

"Rather than put its own house in order it has preferred to blame the foreign debt, speculators, tax dodgers — anyone but itself — for the problems," a private economist said.

The government's history of failure in its frequent tampering with the economy has also led to a total lack of credibility in any measures it might introduce.

Calls from labour and business leaders to bring forward the handover of power to Menem have met little response: "It is the president's will to rule until Dec. 10," Menem said after a meeting with Alfonsín last Wednesday. But many believe the government cannot survive that long.

## Strikes subside in South Korea, but discontent persists

By Sonya Hepinstall  
Reuter

SEOUL — South Korea has survived another spring of labour unrest, but activists and workers say the underlying problems are still unresolved.

This year's strikes, now tapering off from the active "spring offensive," have made clear to government and big business that workers no longer accept their pleas for sacrifice on the country's behalf.

Wages have risen in double-digit percentages for the past two years, but workers are still not content.

The Changwon industrial complex, which houses about 240 companies, was one of the hardest hit by strikes that swept South Korea with unexpected force for the third year in a row.

Some 3,000 workers at one factory in the southeastern city, staging a 22-day strike in April and May, piled up hundreds of television screens to keep management and police at bay.

"This is a battle for wages. We want some of our company's profits but the political and economic analysts work everything out so that the facts speak against us," said one worker.

Deputy Premier Cho Soon said strikes in the first four months of this year cost South Korea 2.63 trillion won (\$3.95 billion) in lost production.

The government has said many strikers are influenced by leftist elements and that violent actions, if deemed to be anti-state, will be quashed, by police action if necessary.

South Korean consumer prices rose by 7.1 per cent in 1988. The Korea Development Institute, a government think-tank, said

price increases for this year were likely to surpass the government target of five per cent.

A worker at the factory in Changwon that was hit by the 22-day strike must spend about a week's salary to take a family of five out for a traditional meal near Changwon, according to union officials who put the daily wage of the average worker at 6,419 won (\$10).

The monthly salary of a mid-level manager at a securities company in Seoul looks reasonable in comparison at about 1.2 million won (\$1,800) after taxes.

But because of a complex real estate system under which rent is most often paid for long periods in advance and mortgages are non-existent, he must put down millions of won (thousands of dollars) just to rent a two-bedroom flat and between 50 and 100 million (\$75,000 and \$150,000) to buy.

Seoul property prices have risen an average of about 30 per cent in the past year and more than doubled in some areas.

"Where am I going to get that kind of money?" one worker asked.

The largest labour grouping, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) and the Ministry of Labour (MOL) have agreed to concentrate on increasing the minimum wage and cutting the maximum work week.

The statutory minimum monthly wage in South Korea this year is 144,000 won (\$216), a more than 25 per cent raise over the 110,000 won (\$165) at the beginning of 1988, the first year a minimum wage system was enforced. The working week, presently 48 hours, will be reduced to 44 in July 1990.

The MOL appears genuinely

committed to introducing the new wage standards, but continues to maintain the hands-off attitude that has become its trademark over the past few years.

"The government must show how the future will be... it is trying to show such things. President Roh Tae-woo has a very strong will to overcome these problems," said Ahn Chong-Gun, deputy director at the MOL's labour policy division.

But, he said, if the strikes continue, "I think we do not have any special measures. We must regard such strikes as the work of labour and management."



A South Korean riot police arrest a woman student outside Seoul's Myongdong cathedral after she tried to get through police cordons to join an anti-government rally

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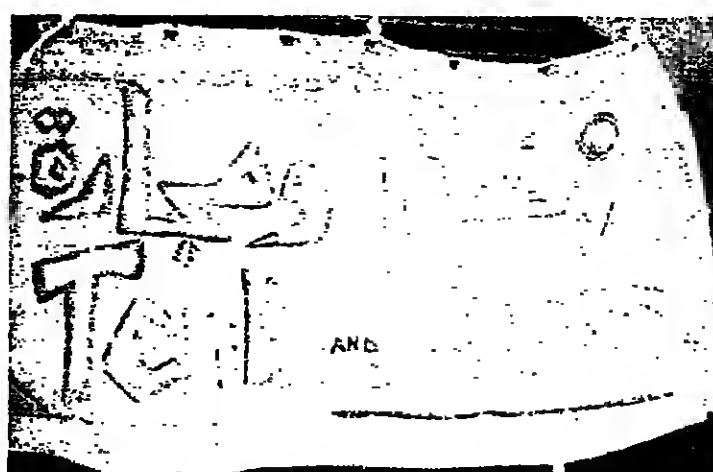
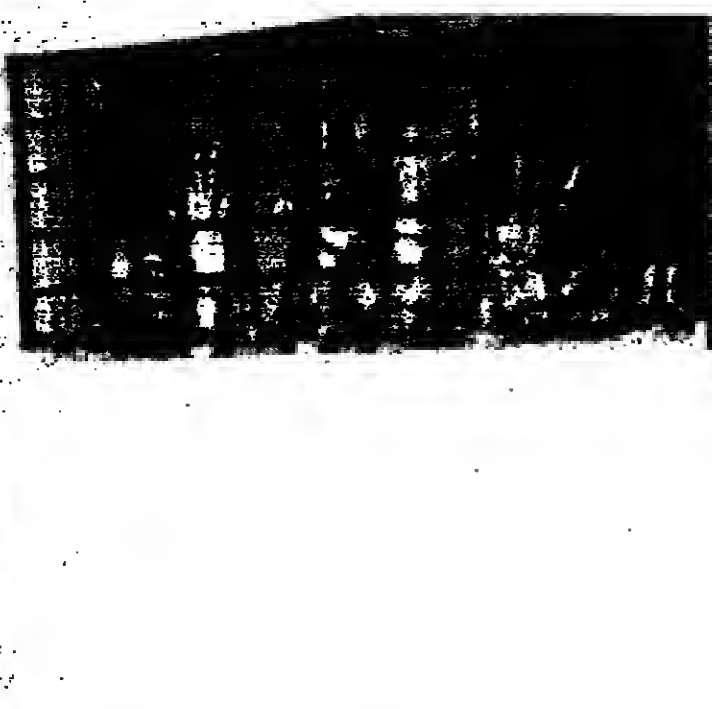
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An art exhibit entitled "Tents and Stones" opens today at the former Alia Art Gallery. It coincides with the 22nd anniversary of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Rania Atalla and Mariam Shahin write about their impressions of the exhibit.



## Images of tents and stones brought to life

AMMAN — One of the most outstanding features of the Palestinian uprising is how a seemingly docile people, who appeared to have long resigned themselves to the reality of the occupation of their land, suddenly woke up and decided to take things in their own hands to end their 21-year-old ordeal rather than depend on outside forces for liberation.

On the eve of the 22nd anniversary of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and looking back at the 18 months of the uprising, images of which were brought to livingrooms all around the world through television lenses, many will undoubtedly reflect on how the Palestinians transformed themselves into active freedom fighters, waging a "war of stones" against the Israeli occupying forces.

Appropriately enough on this occasion, an exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Palestinian artist Sami Zaru actualises the ongoing intifada of the stones through the use of down-to-earth material.

While the exhibition, or "art happening," as Zaru calls it, raises the first and foremost issue of why the Palestinians were transformed into refugees, it leaves no question as to why, after 20 years of brutal

Israeli oppression and suppression, stones have become a symbol of resistance to thousands of Palestinians striving for freedom and independence.

The exhibition, to be opened Monday evening at the Alia Art Gallery (Flying Carpet), is, according to Zaru, a revolution in and of itself. It is a revolution against what she calls the traditional means of presenting art paintings engulfed in expensive frames, usually displayed in fancy art galleries.

In her multi-dimensional exhibit, Zaru uses old tent material as a canvas for the huge, screaming paintings which hang rudely from the ceiling all the way to the floor, connected throughout the hall by ropes — a symbol of continuity.

The material Zaru uses in her paintings is from real life — life under occupation that is: soldier's boots, tyres, barrels, ropes, barbed wires, children's shoes, an uprooted tree, a tin roof, and most of all, stones and a life-size refugee's tent.

As one walks through the exhibit hall, one is overwhelmed by the larger-than-life paintings which imposingly depict various aspects of the

intifada. Scenes of men, women and children carrying stones and waving "victory" signs against the background of a city or town with mosques and churches, hint at the solidarity between city and country folk as well as Muslims and Christians in occupied Palestine.

### Obvious inhumanity

In contrast to those, and in the foreground, are depictions of Israeli soldiers painted on see-through plastic material. Their brutality is so obvious, it is see-through. Here, according to Zaru, the message is: "see the inhumanity of humans through the Israeli soldiers."

In the midst of the exhibit hall stands a metal sculpture of a woman — a son of Palestinian "statue of liberty" — with her arm proudly raised, carrying not a torch, but a stone.

Symbolism runs through the hall vibrantly. In one corner, lies a painting of a door of a "preparatory school apparently bolted shut by occupation authorities. In the other corner, a tin board protrudes rudely from the wall, forming the roof of a refugee's "house." Next to it, and in red paint, is written a defiant refusal of

occupation. "No to occupation. Yes to the Palestinian state," the slogans on the wall read. In between, the school and the tin-roofed shack, lies a large painting symbolising the history of the Palestinian problem — granting the Jews more than half of Palestine as a Jewish homeland in 1948 while degrading the Palestinians the very same right — a homeland of their own.

"1947, 1948...national homeland," is written next to a big, blue star of David, while "Palestinian homeland?" lingers below it next to a drawing of barbed wire, representing the 1947 U.N. decision to divide Palestine into two states, one Jewish and one Arab.

Iron bars on one side of the hall keep a distance between the observer and a painting of several prisoners' hands reaching out for freedom. Across the hall, blood-stained dolls lifelessly hang out of a torn-up canvas representing the martyrdom of children in the intifada.

Perhaps the highlight of the art happening is a life-size tent, with a "donated by..." written on the entrance, set up following the demolition of a Palestinian's home, remnants of which lie brutally scattered around the tent. Next to it,

stands lifelessly a brutally uprooted tree, a reminder of the 100,000 trees that have been uprooted by Israeli occupation authorities.

Zaru considers each and every hanging piece both a painting and a sculpture. The time dimension is represented by the happening; the human dimension is represented by the figurative sketches; and

the place dimension is represented by the land — three elements which move from a personal issue to the issue of a nation.

The artist's choice of a rather peculiar venue for her exhibition was intended to compliment the theme: the former Alia Art Gallery she says is a place that has suffered with time. The gallery, which

at one point was a nightclub, before being turned into a restaurant and then an art gallery, is to be demolished soon. Zaru's exhibition is a farewell to the gallery. "I hope it will be a farewell to tents as well," she said.

The philosophy behind Zaru's work is that what is created must sustain itself and create a concept. Zaru's ex-

hibition was created from the most basic materials of life. Whether it sustains itself or not, that is for the observer to decide. But one thing is for sure. The Palestinian intifada, which was created from the basic materials of life, has sustained itself for 18 months and has most definitely given birth to an independent Palestinian state.

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## South African tribe hopes prayer will help them reclaim land

# Cynical and inhuman

By Rich Mkhondo  
Reuters

MOGOPA, South Africa — Every morning Daniel Molefe, a Mogopa tribesman, walks to a hilltop behind his tin shack to pray for the fall of the South African government so that he can remain on the land where he was born.

"But the more I pray, the more the government becomes stronger and the more black people suffer," he said.

Five years ago, on St. Valentine's day, Pretoria sent bulldozers guarded by soldiers and armed police with dogs to flatten Molefe's home town.

They knocked down houses, churches, schools and clinics, demolishing everything the tribe had built in this rural village of Mogopa, 200 kilometres west of Johannesburg.

Then the government sold the land to white farmers. Police forced the people of Mogopa at gunpoint to move to an arid patch of land some 200 kilometres away.

The tribe settled legally in Mogopa 80 years ago. After the National Party came to power in 1948, the area was designated as white farming land under the government's new apartheid laws.

Their presence was declared illegal because the old laws that had enabled blacks to own land had been repealed.

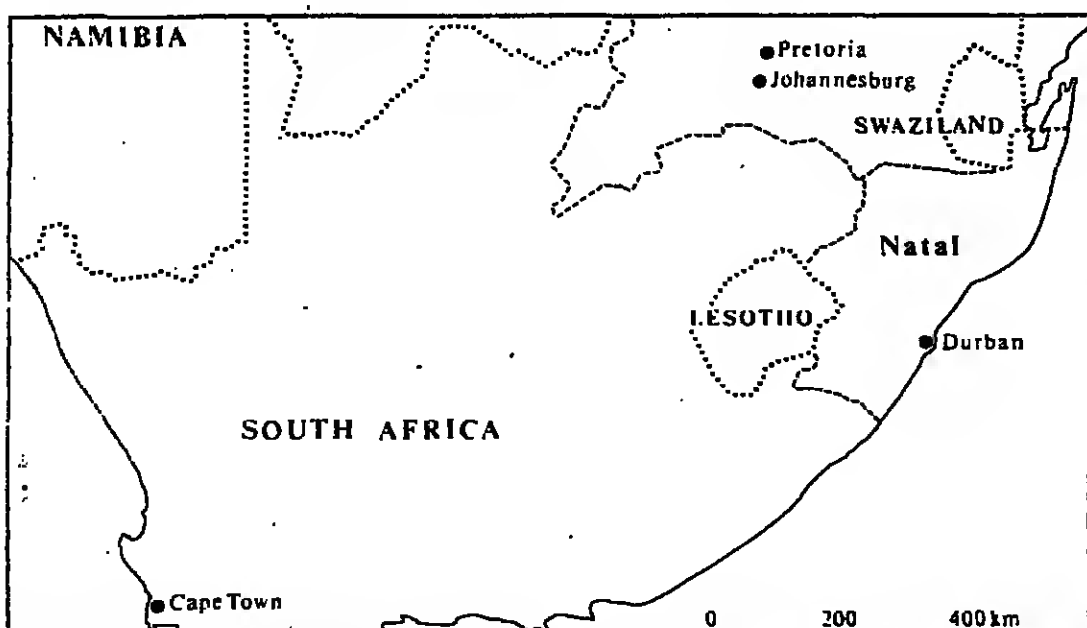
Tears rolled down Molefe's face as he recalled how his once closely-knit community has been forced into a nomadic existence.

They have moved three times in the past five years, seeking a place where they can settle and rear their families.

"We had our land taken away from us. Since we became refugees, the mortality rate among our people has risen because they cannot take the conditions they live in now," Molefe said.

After the government relocated them in the arid Bushveld at a place called Pachedraai in the far Western Transvaal on Feb. 14, 1984, a small section of the community trekked to another barren land called Bethanie.

"We chose Bethanie because it



was near the industrial area called Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (P.W.V.), where our people can find jobs," said the tribe's headman, Lucas Kgatitsoe.

But a few months after they arrived in Bethanie, Pretoria incorporated their new home into Bophuthatswana, one of 10 nominally independent mini-states created under South Africa's apartheid race policies.

### Loss of citizenship

This meant the Mogopa people would lose their South African citizenship and be forced to become citizens of a country whose sovereignty is recognised by Pretoria alone.

The case provoked an international outcry. Foreign diplomats visited the tribe's leaders and the Mogopa community launched a legal bid to have their land returned to them.

The government has blocked every legal action the community has taken in court.

Last September Pretoria gave Molefe, Kgatitsoe and 70 others permission to go back to Mogopa to restore and clean family graves. When they arrived they built tin shacks where they had lived before and refused to leave.

Pretoria sought a supreme court order to evict them from

Mogopa. With the help of human rights lawyers, the tribe contested the application, but lost.

Lawyers told the court that under the law originally used to evict the Mogopa community, the matter should have been debated in parliament.

The Mogopa tribe again took the matter to court. But while the case was being heard, Pretoria used another law to expropriate the land retroactively. The tribe now faces a second forced removal.

Every morning the tribal elders assemble to pray that the government will change its mind and let them rebuild their homes.

"We are aware that we have

embarked on a suicide mission by ignoring the government's ultimatum. But because we are in a desperate situation, we are prepared to face all the consequences," Molefe said. "We have lost battle after battle and now our last resort is a prayer."

The case has now had an international bearing.

Earlier this month the 12-nation European Community sent a protest to South Africa's foreign ministry, about the government's treatment of the Mogopa people.

"It is cynical and inhuman. It is an eradication of human rights," said Peter Rothman, an official of the West German embassy in Pretoria.

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## Arab aluminium output may treble by 1995

DUBAI (R) — Aluminium output from Gulf Arab states may treble over a million tonnes a year by the mid-1990s but industry chiefs in the region believe world demand can absorb this, barring a worldwide recession.

Existing aluminium plants in Bahrain and Dubai both plan to expand output and two big projects in Saudi Arabia and Qatar are at the planning stage. The aluminium industry is a natural choice for Gulf because energy is the key element in refinery costs. Electricity generated with natural gas is used to smelt alumina ore shipped from Australia.

In the past, aluminium has been noted for its boom-bust cycles but regional industry managers pointed to a dead Japanese primary metal industry, and declining U.S. and European industries which should leave room for the Gulf.

"On the whole, there are no grounds for pessimism at the moment," said Dubai Aluminium (Duba) chief executive Ian Livingstone in an interview.

A black spot for Gulf managers is the European Community's (EC's) six per cent tariff on primary aluminium imports, from which European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries including aluminium competitor Norway

are exempt.

"They say it is not discriminatory, but effectively it is a discriminatory tariff," Livingstone said.

However, regional industry leaders believe some EC officials in Brussels are on their side and that the gradual decline of the European industry will eventually see the tariff disappear. "Sooner or later, they will have to promote aluminium imports," said another Gulf industry manager.

Given progress in the EC market, the managers believe a steady two to three per cent annual growth in world demand should keep Gulf aluminium producers working.

The lightweight metal aluminium is used in a multitude of modern industries, including the aircraft and armaments, and in the construction and consumer durables sectors which are highly vulnerable to recessionary trends.

In the region, Aluminium Bahrain BSC (Alba) is a 170,000 tonne per year plant, which is 57.9 per cent state-owned.

Alba has a scheduled expansion to 205,000 tonnes a year and last month also authorised a \$1 billion scheme to take total capacity up to 400,000 tonnes in four years.

Duba is owned by the ruling

Maktoum family of Dubai, and produced 163,445 tonnes in 1988. Livingstone said Duba is aiming for 230,000 tonnes in two years, all of which can come from greater internal efficiency.

Saudi Arabia plans a smelter at Yanbu, on the Red Sea. Fawaz Al Alami, senior president of Saudi Cable Co. confirmed that work is expected to begin on a 214,000-tonne plant, costing over \$700 million by the end of this year.

Qatar, which has huge reserves of natural gas, also plans a 180,000 tonne plant at \$1.2 billion by 1993, said Ahmad Mohammad Ali Al Subaie, head of the state aluminium committee.

Canada's Alcan Aluminium plants have the cheapest energy costs in the world. Gulf smelters run at around three to four times the Alcan energy cost but elsewhere in the world the factor is 10, managers said.

High labour costs and constant maintenance due to the severe climate, which is hot and corrosive near the sea, take away some of the Gulf's advantage but lower transport costs, due to its position between East and West, balance this out.

Australia's Alcoa remains the Gulf's mainstay for providing alumina, the managers added.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Jordanian-Indian talks begin next week

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint Jordanian-Indian investment seminar will be held in Amman between June 12 and 13, according to an announcement here Sunday by the Amman Chamber of Industry (ACI). The announcement said that the seminar, which will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, will look into means that would promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and increase the volume of exchanged goods between them. In April, a Jordanian delegation visited New Delhi for talks to prepare for the seminar. The delegation, led by ACI President Khalid Abu Hassan, delivered a message from Prince Hassan to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi dealing with bilateral cooperation in various fields.

### Falkowski, Fariz review cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The head of the European Community (EC) office in Amman, Christian Falkowski, called on Planning Minister Ziyad Fariz Sunday for a general review of EC-Jordanian cooperation provided for under the 1987 bilateral agreement. Issues of mutual interest relevant to the agreement were discussed at the meeting.

### Iraq to spend \$6b on 30 oil projects

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq will spend more than \$6 billion over the next four years on 30 oil projects, the official Iraqi News Agency said Saturday. It quoted a senior official as saying the projects included development of five oilfields, expansion of export terminals and work on oil export facilities at the port of Khor Al Zubair. Iraq is expected to resume exports from its Al Bakr oil terminal this month.

### Ghana ups producer price for cocoa

ACCRA (R) — Ghana will boost its producer price for cocoa by 5.7 per cent from next Friday, Ghana News Agency said Saturday. The price will rise to 174,400 cedis (\$650) per tonne from 165,000 cedis (\$615). It coincides with the official opening of mid-crop sales for the world's third biggest cocoa producer. Increases for coffee will be posted later, the news agency said.

### Jordanian fair surpasses expectations

TUNIS (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan's fourth industrial fair ended in Tunis Sunday, with officials and organisers expressing delight over its results. A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Trade, which organised the 10-day fair, said that the fair was originally scheduled to end Saturday, but in view of continued interest in the items on display on the part of the Tunisian public there was a one day extension. Ministry officials said that products by 80 Jordanian firms were displayed and up to \$2.5 million worth of products sold at the fair directly to the public in accordance with a 1989 bilateral agreement. The fair was visited by Tunisian National Economy Minister Al Munsef Baled who highly praised the Jordanian products for their excellent quality. The minister said that private sectors in the two countries ought to be allowed further contacts to promote trade and economic cooperation. The Tunisian minister said that the bilateral trade agreement is flexible and could be expanded to include various areas of cooperation. He said that contacts are underway to prepare for a meeting in Amman by the Joint Jordanian-Tunisian Higher Committee which will discuss, among other things means of promoting economic cooperation between Tunisia and Jordan.

### AFESD lends Jordan \$27.6 million

KUWAIT (R) — The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) agreed Sunday to lend 34.6 million dinars to six Arab countries, the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA said. Agreements were signed to lend Jordan eight million dinars (\$27.6 million), Egypt 7.5 million (\$25.9 million), Iraq 6.6 million (\$23.9 million), Mauritania five million (\$17.3 million), Morocco four million (\$13.8 million) and South Yemen 3.5 million (\$12.1 million).

### Cyprus curbs hotel construction

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus has slapped a 10-month freeze on building permits for hotels and said it was withdrawing tax incentives for tourist industry development on the island's booming southern coast. Citing saturation of beaches, labour and water shortages and deterioration of the environment, the government said tourist development could not continue at the present pace. But the ministers said it would continue to encourage tourist development in the central Troodos mountain range and in the inland capital, Nicosia.

### Angola reopens deal with diamond giant

LUSAKA (R) — Almost four years after Angola accused the South African diamond mining giant De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd of undervaluing its gems, it has rewarded the firm a lucrative production contract. Angolan national radio has said that the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) — the marketing wing of De Beers — would handle some diamond production in Angola, which last year recorded sales of more than one million carats. The radio quoted the director of the state diamond company Endimasa as saying the deal would bring greater stability to Angola's diamond sales, which have been hit by rebel attacks on mines. De Beers' CSO, which handles about four-fifths of the world's gem diamond trade, had an exclusive contact with Angola until 1985, when the government accused it of undervaluing its diamonds and did not renew the contract. Angola was one of the world's largest producers of gem diamonds before independence from Portugal in 1975, but civil war slashed production from the 1974 high of 2.4 million carats.

### Morocco expects good cereals harvest

RABAT (R) — Morocco is expecting a cereals harvest of more than six million tonnes this summer thanks to late rains. Storms which swept the country in late April and May followed almost two months of semi-drought when farmers feared for their crops and livestock, an agriculture ministry source said. June harvests of hard and soft wheat, barley and maize will be over six million tonnes compared with the 10-year average of 4.5 million tonnes, the source said. Morocco suffered three years of serious drought at the beginning of this decade and was forced to import over two million tonnes of cereals a year. In 1987 the harvest was 7.6 million tonnes and in 1988 a record 7.9 million tonnes. A good cereals crop accounts for about one third of the gross domestic product.

### W. German unemployment declines

BONN (R) — The number of unemployed in West Germany, Europe's largest economy, fell below two million in May for the first time in seven years, Labour Minister Norbert Blum said. "We have broken through a barrier in May. Unemployment is under two million again for the first time since October 1982," he told parliament. Blum said less than 1.95 million people were without work last month in May.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, June 4, 1989  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	85.1	86.0
U.S. dollar	561.4	567.4	Japanese yen (for 100)	400.7	404.7
Pound Sterling	900.3	909.3	Dutch guilder	256.4	259.0
Deutschemark	289.1	292.2	Swedish crown	85.4	86.3
Swiss franc	336.5	339.9	Italian lira (for 100)	39.8	40.2
			Belgian franc (for 10)	138.2	139.6

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Benazir Bhutto

## New budget brings changes for Pakistanis

ISLAMABAD (AP) — On the eve of her first official visit to the United States, Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto introduced a cautious budget that left defence spending alone, avoided controversial tax hikes and froze government spending.

Pakistan's fledgling economy is struggling to move forward under stringent International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines, a \$2 billion deficit and a \$2 billion defence budget, which her finance secretary said was sacrosanct.

"Defence occupies priority number one and there can be no compromise on ensuring that the defence requirements of the country are fully met," Ihsan Ul Haq Piracha said in his budget speech before the national assembly.

Although Bhutto holds the finance portfolio, she handed off the budget speech to Piracha, her secretary of state for finance.

Travellers and smokers will pay more for their airline tickets and cigarettes under Pakistan's \$10 billion budget. Residents of the nation's capital, who have until now been exempt from property taxes, will start paying.

Piracha promised a personal income tax system will be developed over the next year with assistance from "foreign experts". Only about one million people pay taxes in a country of 107 million.

### Privatisation

Privatisation and the private sector were emphasised. Piracha said the Bhutto government hoped to propel the economy forward on the initiative of the private sector, with assistance from the federal government.

The assistance is to come in the form of tax breaks for critical industries, such as cotton and sugar.

The budget called for greater exports, which began to show an increase this year after an abysmal one per cent hike last year. This compared to a 14 per cent jump in imports.

While the budget froze government spending, more money has been pledged for items such as narcotics control, which went from \$800,000 to \$1 million and police which went from \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion.

This is the 35-year-old Bhutto's second budget since taking power but the first was inherited from a caretaker government appointed by her archrival — the late General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

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## Foreign money dominates rouble transactions

MOSCOW (AP) — The rouble is fast becoming a second-rate currency in the Soviet Union. More people are insisting on foreign money for their services, or rejecting all money in favour of bartering for products in short supply.

Salaries have been rising, but state stores remain so poorly supplied that a scrap of 1950s-style linoleum is sold by lottery only. With plenty of roubles around but the nation's hard-pressed industry producing little to buy, the rouble has less and less real purchasing power.

The Soviet Union has long been a place where foreign currency is highly valued, and bartering is a common practice. A pack of foreign cigarettes works better than Soviet cash to convince a taxi driver to accept a customer, and a bottle of vodka has legendary persuasive powers. But a 60 per cent crash since last autumn in the black market value of the rouble is testimony that the rouble's worth is declining even faster than before.

The street rate casually offered to tourists has fallen from 25 cents eight months ago to 10 cents a rouble now — compared to the official rate of \$1.56. The exchange rate among Soviets themselves is as little as 6 cents for rouble.

The Soviet space agency Glavkosmos recently infuriated Soviet journalists by selling a seat on a forthcoming space mission to a Japanese reporter for the hard-currency equivalent of \$11.3 million.

"Alas, we get our pay in ordinary Soviet roubles, and can't pay for the flight in convertible currency which Glavkosmos needs so badly," a columnist in Pravda complained after the deal was struck.

### 'Valuta'

Meanwhile, many of the new cooperative private businesses now permitted in the Soviet Union are obtaining permission to collect "valuta," as hard currency is called in Russian, from their customers. Even the hijackers who recently threatened to blow up a busload of schoolchildren in the city of Ordzhonikidze if they weren't given a plane to Israel and two million roubles demanded their ransom in foreign cash.

In Moscow, foreign companies like Christian Dior are setting up joint ventures that serve customers only for hard currency. This has left citizens fuming, especially when plans were announced for a new pharmacy that would sell life-saving drugs right in their midst, but only for valuta.



A Soviet shopper counts her roubles to pay for some items she bought from an outdoor market in Moscow where an increasing number of goods are in short supply.

It is still technically illegal for most Soviets even to possess foreign money. But clerks even in government hard-currency stores are increasingly ignoring the origin of customers' hard currency.

For many Soviets, hard-currency and barter transactions are the only way to get things they want and need.

"We work, but what do we get for it?" complained one Muscovite. "If I want to use my money to buy a TV set, there aren't any. I have to wait six months."

Only 23 of 211 basic food items are readily available in markets, without using personal connections, ration cards or paying a bribe, according to a survey reported by economist Vasilii Selyunin in the newspaper Sovetskaya Industriya.

That was in April, before sugar rationing started in Moscow and before salt and matches joined laundry detergent and ordinary soap on the list of hard-to-find items. Coffee has long disappeared from the shelves of official stores in Leningrad even

that staple of Russian winters. tea, is missing.

### Meat for boots

In the Krasnoyarsk region, 3,000 kilometres east of Moscow, farmers have been resorting to old-fashioned bartering: Meat for boots. In Moscow several months ago, coveted French perfume was offered by a state recycling firm — one vial of scent for four metal rails.

In Moscow, audio cassettes and videotapes that cost a few dollars in the West are virtual alternative currencies, worth at least 15 and 60 roubles respectively. A pack of American cigarettes valued at five roubles last fall is now worth 15 roubles.

The average Soviet wage is about 235 roubles a month. Elsewhere on the black market, a leather jacket brings more than 2,000 roubles on the black-market-infested streets around Leningrad's tourist-clogged palaces. To an honest Soviet, it's more than eight months' pay.

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## Manley's story shows plight of school athletes

TULSA, Oklahoma (AP) — Former-Oklahoma State football star Dexter Manley's revelation that he graduated from high school and college even though he could barely read is not an indictment of the present program at Oklahoma State, the director of the school's athletic counseling program said Friday.

Manley, star defensive end for the Washington Redskins of the National Football League, told a U.S. Senate subcommittee May 18 he had to attend literacy classes at age 27 to learn to read and write above a second-grade level. Manley said he survived academically because he was a "good actor." His college girlfriend said she completed homework, essays and take-home tests for Manley.

"I guarantee that Dexter was not the only one who went through an institution like that," Ron Brown, Director of Academic Student Services for athletes at Oklahoma State in Stillwater, said.

Manley left Oklahoma State about 50 credits short of graduation. Brown said his office is intent on reducing the number of athletes who complete their eligibility without gaining a diploma. Student athletes stay on scholarship for up to five years.

## Baseball Round-up

NEW YORK (AP) — Nolan Ryan pitched his 11th career one-hitter and struck out 11 as the Texas Rangers beat the Seattle Mariners 6-1 Saturday night.

The only hit off the 42-year-old Ryan was Harold Reynolds' leadoff single to right field in the first inning. Ryan also pitched a one-hitter on April 23 in Toronto, a triple by Nelson Lirio with one out in the ninth. He has also participated in two combined one-hitters in his career.

Ryan, who has pitched a record five no-hitters, increased his major league-leading strikeout total to 100 and now has 4,875 in his 22-year career.

It's the 21st time Ryan has struck out 100 or more batters in a season, tying him with Don Sutton for the major league record.

In addition to the five no-hitters and 11 one-hitters, Ryan has pitched 19 two-hitters and 27 three-hitters. It was Ryan's 16th low-hit game (no-hitter or one-hitter) breaking Bob Feller's record of 15.

In other American League games, it was Toronto 10, Boston 2, Oakland 7, Cleveland 0, Minnesota 5, Chicago 4, 1st game Chicago 2, Minnesota 1, 2nd game, Baltimore 4, Detroit 2, Milwaukee 2, New York 0, and California 4, Kansas City 3, Minnesota split a double-header with Chicago, winning the opener 5-4, then losing 2-1.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### A LITTLE LEARNING

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 5  
♥ Q 5 3  
♦ A J 10 6  
♣ Q J 6 2

**EAST**  
♠ 7 4 2  
♥ 8 6  
♦ 8 7 4 2  
♣ 10 9 5 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 10 8 4 3  
♥ K J 10  
♦ K Q  
♣ A K

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♣

Oh how right Alexander Pope was when he warned about the dangers of a little learning. Consider the North-South spade holding. If you cash the ace and West drops one of the missing honors, East is almost a 3-1 favorite to hold the other honor. This is governed by what is known as the Rule of Restricted Choice. Unfortunately, South knew all about that rule.

The bidding is not without interest. North's two no trump promises a balanced 13-15 points and South's spade rebid guaranteed a six-card

suit. When North raised to the spade game with his doubleton ace, South made the value jump to reach a slam that had little play because of the duplication in the minor suits—the same duplication that would have made six no trump laydown.

Against six spades West led the ace of hearts and continued with the suit. Declarer took his king and led a spade to the ace, fetching the jack from West. Applying the Rule of Restricted Choice, declarer next finessed and the slam went the way of all flesh in a hurry.

We have often warned about considering a suit combination in a slation. While the finesse might be the right play if you consider the spade suit alone, it was certainly wrong on all fronts.

If West did indeed have a singleton honor, that would mean that East held four trumps. A finesse in itself would not be enough to pick up the trumps—declarer would need a trump coup as well. To accomplish that, he would have to reduce his trumps to the same length as East's. So he would need two entries to the dummy for ruffs, and one for the trump coup. There just weren't enough dummy entries, so declarer should have gone up with the king of spades in the hope of finding West with the Q-J here.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Soviets to bid for 1998 winter Olympics

MOSCOW (AP) — Two caucasus mountains ski resorts and a central Asian city are vying for the opportunity to host the 1998 winter Olympics, the newspaper Sovetsky sport said Friday. Bakuriani, a ski resort in Soviet Georgia, is bidding as a team with Tbilisi, the Georgian capital 180 kilometres to the east. Krasnaya Polyana, a mountain town near the Black Sea resort of Sochi is the second caucasus ski area trying to become the first Soviet host of the winter games. Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, is also on the list. Sovetsky sport said. The article focused on Bakuriani, noting that it is located 28 kilometres from the sea town Borzhomi, which has sanatoriums that can house 30,000 to 35,000 Olympic fans.

### Maradona denies Marseille offer

NAPLES (R) — Diego Maradona denied Saturday he had received an offer to play for French soccer champions Marseille and emphasized he would complete his five-year contract with Italian first division Napoli. Argentina's world cup captain said: "Napoli fans needn't worry. I'm not going to Marseilles or anywhere. I'm staying in Naples, not just because my contract is until 1993, but because I'm happy here and want to stay." The respected French sports daily L'Equipe said Saturday that Marseille sporting director and former national team coach Michel Hidalgo met Maradona in Naples Friday for initial talks. Maradona confirmed he had met Hidalgo but said the Frenchman's visit had been a courtesy call. Maradona said Hidalgo had indicated he was keen to attract the Argentine to France, but no offer had been made.

### Spanish team sign Soviet basketball star

MADRID (AP) — Forum Filatelico de Valladolid has signed Soviet basketball star Arvidas Sabonis and his teammate Valdemaras Homicius to one-year contracts to play next season in the Spanish League. Sabonis told Spanish television (TVE) Saturday. Sabonis, in Spain with the Soviet team for several exhibition matches, told a TVE reporter: "I am going to play with forum in Valladolid for one year and then I would like to play in the NBA (U.S. National Basketball Association)." "Maybe I can play in the NBA," Sabonis added. "It's possible and I would like it." The NBA's Portland Trailblazers hold draft rights to Sabonis in the U.S. League. The sports daily Marca said forum club president Gonzalo Gonzalez sealed the reported \$1-million deal Friday.

### Toronto's retractable roof stadium opens

TORONTO (R) — Nearly 53,000 people toasted the opening of a \$410 million convertible-roofed stadium Saturday with a flashy show of rock groups, precision motorcycle teams, roller skaters and a laser and fireworks display. Ontario Premier David Peterson pressed a button to open the 9,500-ton, eight-acre roof of the skydome and rain fell into the stadium causing guests to flee from their seats or to open umbrellas. The original plans had called for skydome to cost \$123 million (U.S.) and to open in April in time for the start of the baseball season. The Toronto Blue Jays will play their home games there. But a four-month strike by construction workers delayed the first game in the skydome until June 5. The Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League, which has a summer-autumn season, will also play in the stadium. The opening-night party was almost postponed after a city official, citing several building-code violations, denied a certificate of occupancy. Within hours, however, the certificate was granted.

## Sowell takes second record in 2 days

PROVO, Utah (R) — New U.S. sprint sensation Dawn Sowell ran the world's sixth fastest women's 100 metres Saturday to bag her second record at the U.S. collegiate championships.

Hollis Conway set an American record in the men's high jump and Kip Cheruyot edged gold medalist Peter Rono in a 1,500-metre battle of Kenyan Olympians.

Sowell, a 23-year-old student at Louisiana State University, clocked, 10.78 seconds to win the women's 100 metres. Only Americans Florence Griffith Joyner, the world record holder at 10.49

seconds, and Evelyn Ashford have run faster.

Sowell defeated team-mate Esther Jones by more than three metres for her second U.S. collegiate record in as many days. She ran 22.04 seconds for 200 metres Friday.

Conway, the Olympic silver medalist, leaped 7 feet, 9 1/2 inches to break the U.S. high jump record of 7 feet, 9 1/4 inches that he shared with two others. Conway, who attends southwestern Louisiana University, then unsuccessfully attempted 7-10 1/2 twice and a world record eight feet once.

## French Open Third Round

# Sabatini returns from brink

PARIS (AP) — Gabriela Sabatini, three points from defeat, rallied to beat Nicole Provis of Australia 4-6, 7-5, 6-3 Saturday in a dramatic, third-round match at the French Open tennis championship.

The second-seeded Argentine, bidding for her first Grand Slam tournament title, took advantage of two crucial lapses by her opponent to remain on course for a showdown with defending champion Steffi Graf in the final.

Graf is on course for a sixth-straight Grand Slam tournament title. The 19-year-old West German, needed only 62 minutes Friday to blast Nicole Jagerman of the Netherlands 6-1, 6-2.

Provis, a semifinalist last year, returned to the scene of her finest Grand Slam performance and for more than a set had Sabatini on the defensive.

After a tentative start, Provis moved from 1-3 to 5-4, pinning Sabatini with a mixture of penetrating groundstrokes and accurate volleys.

The Australian clinched the opening set by breaking Sabatini with four clean winners, then broke through again for a 2-0 lead in the second set.

But suddenly, after walloping winners round the court, Provis

do nothing about the second as Sabatini banged home a smash in one of her rare ventures to the net to close out the two-hour, eight-minute match.

Provis said Sabatini's experience got the Argentine through at 5-4 in the second set.

"She's been in many situations like that before, and she started playing a little better," Provis said. "She started lopping the ball higher. Maybe I got a little tense. I kept hitting the ball but I missed a few."

Another Australian, Jo-Anne Faull caused a minor upset by defeating 16th-seeded Susan Sloan of the United States, 6-3, 6-1. But Mary Joe Fernandez, the 15th seed, made sure of an American berth in the round of 16 by beating Nigie Dias of Brazil, 6-7, 6-1, 6-1.

The U.S. threat in the men's event continued as unseeded Lawson Duncan beat Frenchman Jerome Potier, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4 to reach the fourth round.

Although the clouds were low, rain that disrupted play at Roland Garros Friday stayed away.

The rain helped Boris Becker get booming again and brought out the best in Ronald Agener, but it turned Tim Mayotte into a

loser. Becker, the No. 2 men's seed, was struggling against British qualifier Jeremy Bates when their third-round match was halted Friday after 47 minutes' play with the West German ahead 5-4 in the opening set.

Five and half hours later, after Roland Garros had suffered its first soaking of the tournament, Becker and Bates resumed their match, and Becker, stepping up a gear, crushed Bates 7-5, 6-2, 6-1. He extended his 1989 match record to 31-4 and reaching the round of 16 for the fourth time.

During the delay, Becker said he ate, rested, and talked. That was the same programme adopted by Mayotte, but it had the opposite effect.

Mayotte, the No. 7 seed, was leading Haiti's Agener by two sets to one, with the players tied at 3-3 in the fourth set when their match was suspended Thursday night because of darkness.

When the match resumed Friday evening, the temperature had dropped and the centre court surface was slower. Agener proceeded to tie the match at two-sets all, then powered past Mayotte in the decider with top-notch tennis.

## Ice box headgear cools U.S. Grand Prix

PHOENIX, Arizona (R) — With temperatures expected to soar above 100 degrees (38C), drivers will need some special equipment if cooler heads are to prevail at Sunday's United States Grand Prix motor race.

And keeping drivers' heads cool is precisely the strategy that may teams will employ to combat the effects of two hours in the blazing desert sun.

"What we have for the pilot is in fact a refrigerated skull cap," explained Lola designer Chris Murphy, who is responsible for keeping Frenchmen Philippe Alliot and Yannick Dalmas and their cars from succumbing to the brutal heat Sunday.

Many of the teams will be using the "cool caps" that fit into the lining of the helmets with the hope that if the head is cool the drivers' overall body temperature will be kept at a safe level.

The caps that the Lola drivers will wear use a battery-powered pump to circulate coolant fluid from a small reservoir around their heads through a series of small tubes.

The caps work under the same principle as a refrigerator or air conditioner, said Murphy, whose drivers will be using them for the first time in the U.S. Grand Prix. "It's absolutely new for us," Murphy told Reuters. "It's not something we would normally use. It's only for this circuit," he said.

## England thrash Poland 3-0

LONDON (R) — Goals from Gary Lineker, John Barnes and Neil Webb swept England to a 3-0 over Poland Saturday and transformed Peter Shilton's record-equaling appearance celebrations into a world cup party.

Shilton, who matched Bobby Moore's England record of 108 international caps, had little to do as the hosts coasted to a comfortable victory to strengthen their grip on European qualifying group two.

Unbeaten England's win puts them two points clear of second-placed Sweden — whom they meet in Stockholm September 6 — with seven points from four games. They have scored 10 goals and conceded none.

Poland, beaten 3-0 when the teams last met at the Mexico World Cup final three years ago, never looked a match for a rampant England side who could have reached double figures.

The result leaves the Poles with a virtually impossible task of making the finals in Italy next year with two points from three games. Lineker, who exploded on to the international scene with his hat-trick against Poland in the 1986 finals, struck after 23 minutes following a sustained period of England pressure.

Barnes and Webb completed the rout in the 70th and 82nd minutes as the Poles, desperate to salvage a point, fell apart at the back.

England threatened to overrun their visitors in a lively opening few minutes. Throughout the first half Lineker had to withstand a series of clattering tackles from Damian

Lukasik and, in the 10th minute, was ruthlessly flattened on the edge of a box by goalkeeper Jaroslaw Bako after being sent clear by Peter Beardsley.

The bruising bodycheck earned the goalkeeper a booking, and a carbon copy move 13 minutes later resulted in England's first goal.

Barnes released Lineker, who surged into the box and attempted to sweep the ball past the oncoming Bako. The shot was

parried but Lineker was quickest to react, scrambling up to reach the ball and turn it into the empty net from the finest of angles.

England should have increased their lead shortly afterwards as Lineker, Webb and Barnes all missed golden opportunities.

England continued to dominate in much the same way in the second half, with Chris Waddle's exquisite running on the right a cornerstone of many attacks.

## DALLAH

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## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harriis



"I was checking for sticky grease build-up on the ceiling. I'm stuck!"

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Harri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

H A R N C  
\_ \_ \_ \_  
L A U F T  
\_ \_ \_ \_  
S H E A R E  
\_ \_ \_ \_  
M I L D I P  
\_ \_ \_ \_

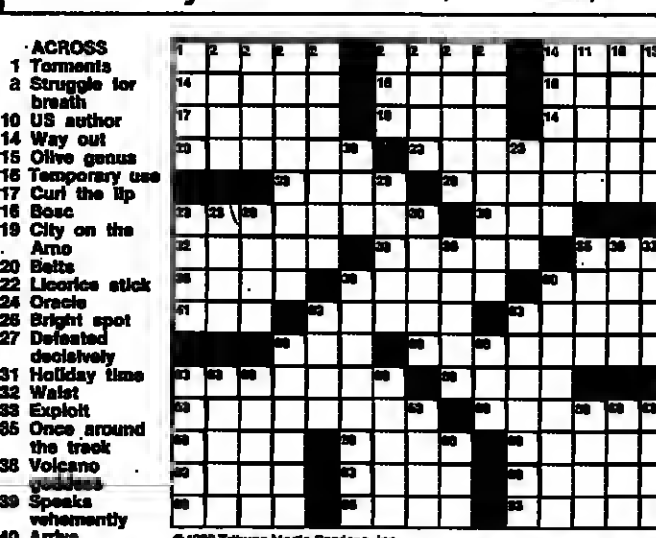
WHAT THAT PRECIOUSLY BRIGHT BABY WAS.

Answer: A \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ IN " \_ \_ \_ \_ \_" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VAPOR JUMPY PAUPER YEARLY  
Answer: The beginning of a dog's life might start when someone experiences this—PUPPY LOVE

## HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

## THE Daily Crossword by William P. Buckley



ACROSS  
1 Torments  
2 Struggle for breath  
10 US author  
14 Way out  
15 Olive genus  
16 Temporary use  
17 Curl the lip  
18 Boss  
19 City on the Arno  
20 Belts  
22 Licorice stick  
24 Oracle  
26 Bright spot  
27 Defeated decisively  
31 Holiday time  
32 Waist  
33 Exploit  
34 Once around the track  
35 Volcano goddess  
39 Speaks vehemently  
40 Arrive  
41 Utter  
42 Import  
43 Poet's bird  
44 Ai —  
45 Legal right of use  
47 Classifies  
51 Speech  
52 Impediment  
53 Game of chance  
54 Larvae  
56 Frenched  
58 Currier's partner  
61 Climbing vine  
62 Carry  
63 Soft drink  
64 Haron  
65 — does it  
66 Pitfall  
67 Mute zzzz

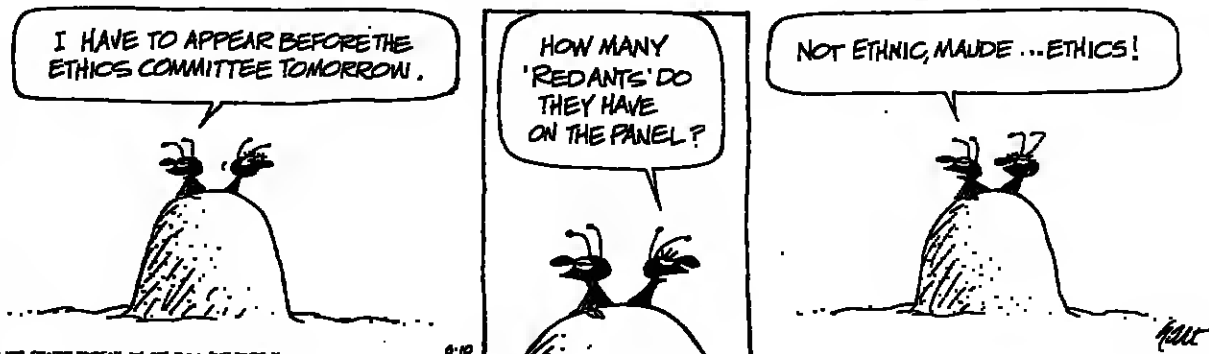
DOWN  
3 Relative  
4 Roman road  
5 Ophidian  
6 Political monogram  
7 Fish sauce  
8 Official stamp  
9 Ramparts  
10 Very high  
11 Moving  
12 Flatter item  
13 Growing out  
21 Wine word  
23 Speak glowingly  
25 King Lear's daughter  
27 Recipe abbr.  
28 Flightless bird  
29 Unctuous  
30 Thick  
34 Bargain  
35 Adore  
36 So be it  
37 Confined  
38 Lion  
40 Election parade  
42 Koran chapter  
43 Springs back  
44 Race rider  
46 Lord's title  
47 Moderate  
48 Apple's land  
57 Surflet  
58 Dunderhead  
59 Relish  
60 Anatomical membrane  
61 Poi source  
62 Male ant  
63 Surfeit  
64 Dunderhead

## Peanuts



B.C.

BY JOHNNY HART



## Andy Capp





## Poles flock to vote in historic election

**WARSAW (R)** — Poles flocked to vote Sunday in parliamentary elections giving them a choice for the first time in more than 40 years between the ruling Communist Party and a well-organised opposition.

Spot checks by Reuters reporters at half-a-dozen Warsaw polling stations suggested that most people in the capital were voting for opposition candidates, backed by the Solidarity free trade union. Many were seen publicly crossing Communist candidates off ballot sheets before entering booths to cast their votes.

Communist leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, architect of reforms that introduced the party-democratic elections, called the vote "a huge step towards democracy" as he cast his ballot. Big queues built up in Warsaw as people in this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country emerged from Sunday mass to vote for candidates for the Sejm (lower house) and a new senate that will be East Europe's only freely-elected parliamentary body.

"It's an amazing turnout, much bigger than in previous elections," said Krzysztof Kaleta, a solidarity militant guiding opposition supporters through the complex voting system at a south Warsaw polling station.

"This is very exciting feeling," said a well-dressed woman in her 40s after casting her vote.

"I never did anything like this in my life," added a 50-year-old

man. "It is great, but I wish it was not so complicated."

In the northern port of Gdansk, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa urged voters not to cross out communist candidates en masse but to vote for those who supported reforms.

"I think that too big a percentage of our people getting through would be disturbing and might force a fight on us," he told reporters after voting.

Officials have expressed concern that a Solidarity landslide might cause a Communist Party backlash against the reforms.

The opposition, led by Solidarity, has mounted a colourful election campaign backed by the Catholic church that has largely eclipsed pro-government efforts.

Some Solidarity officials say the opposition hopes to win 80 per cent of the seats it is contesting.

The opposition is running for all 100 seats in a new democratically-elected senate and for 35 per cent of the 460 seats in the Sejm under a reform pact with the government signed last April.

The other 65 per cent of the Sejm seats are reserved for communists and their allies. But the ruling party itself will have only 38 per cent, surrendering its

majority in a major step towards dismantling its 45-year-old power monopoly.

"This is a huge step towards democracy," Jaruzelski said as he cast his vote in a polling station in a Warsaw museum. "I hope Poland will get peace from these elections. It is a priceless value."

In Warsaw, solidarity activists manning tables outside each polling station appeared to help voters overcome confusion over the electoral system that presented them with up to seven ballot papers and 120 candidates in some constituencies.

But one woman was seen weeping at a Warsaw polling station when she realised she had mistakenly voted for a communist candidate instead of for Solidarity.

And in the countryside around Warsaw many people appeared bewildered by the profusion of ballot papers and candidates.

"People are getting lost. There are too many names. They don't know who is who," said a voter in the small town of Parysow, south-east of Warsaw.

Jaruzelski repeated a call for a grand government-opposition coalition to rule Poland after the elections and haul it out of economic crisis that threatens social unrest.

Like Walesa, he urged voters not to cross off all communist candidates but to vote for any candidate supporting "agreement and a united front."



A small Vietnamese boy and his father look out from inside their ramshackle boat after arriving as refugees in Hong Kong this week.

## Thousands of boat people on hunger strike in Hong Kong

**HONG KONG (AP)** — Thousands of Vietnamese boat people are on hunger strike to protest a government policy that treats them as illegal immigrants, while still more arrived in this British colony.

In the third day of the strike Saturday, the number of boat people still fasting dropped to 3,900 after about 800 ate lunch and another 600 quit the strike to eat dinner, a government official said.

Government facilities for the boat people have been overwhelmed in recent days as boats continued to arrive.

Some 1,400 Vietnamese remained aboard boats anchored at Tai A Chau, an outlying island inhabited by an elderly couple, after seven boats carrying 308 arrived Saturday.

A visitor to Tai A Chau Saturday

said the island resembled a typhoon shelter. The Vietnamese remain aboard their crowded boats and are allowed to go ashore only to use toilet facilities.

The government stopped moving arrivals ashore due to the hunger strike.

Some 2,000 boat people began refusing food Thursday. They hung banners in Vietnamese and English saying they would rather die than return to Vietnam. Another 3,300 people in the detention centre joined them in their fast Friday.

Hong Kong recently has been inundated with arrivals of boat people, despite a screening policy adopted last June 16 that treats all arrivals of Vietnamese as illegal immigrants subject to repatriation unless they can prove they fled political persecution.

Since the new policy was implemented, more than 20,000

boat people have arrived in Hong Kong and only 1,600 have been screened.

All incoming boat people are held in closed detention centres until they are screened for refugee status. Then they can stay in open camps, go out to work and wait for resettlement or repatriation.

About 3,900 Vietnamese boat people have arrived since May 27, overwhelming government accommodation facilities.

A total of 9,203 boat people arrived in May, compared with 2,918 in April and 842 in March. The United Nations says about 72,000 boat people were in camps throughout the region at the end of April.

Under international pressure, Vietnam has agreed to attend an international conference on Indo-Chinese refugees in Geneva in June 13-14.

## Floods lash Sri Lanka; 171 killed

**COLOMBO (AP)** — Floods and landslides killed at least 171 people and forced more than 25,000 to flee their homes in the hills of central Sri Lanka, police said Sunday.

The pre-dawn landslides, touched off by heavy rains, wiped out entire hamlets. Kegalle police chief Madumma Banda said. The rains had eased by late afternoon Sunday but continued to hamper search operations.

The hardest-hit area appeared to be the tea plantation region around Kegalle, 72 kilometres northeast of Colombo on the road leading to the Buddhist religious centre and resort town of Kandy.

"We have counted 163 bodies so far. Maybe some more are buried under mud," Banda said when contacted by telephone. The road between Colombo and Kegalle was blocked by landslides.

He said landslides occurred in at least 10 areas of the Kegalle district.

At least 30 people died in Bulathkottiya, 16 kilometres south of Kegalle, when the entire village was buried under mud and dirt, Banda said.

He said six other people died Saturday in floods in the Kegalle area.

Two people were killed Sunday when rain-loosened boulders crushed them at Nuwara Eliya, a resort town 95 kilometres east of Colombo.

### Envoy in India

A top Sri Lankan official arrived in New Delhi Saturday for talks which are expected to include a request to withdraw Indian soldiers from the island nation, news reports said.

State-run television said Sri Lankan Foreign Secretary Bernard Tilakaratne arrived for discussions on the 40,000 Indian peacekeeping troops posted in Sri Lanka.

Tilakaratne's visit comes two days after Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa announced that he would like the Indian soldiers withdrawn by the end of July.

## Tiananmen assault draws words of disgust, sadness

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Government leaders deplored Chinese troops' fatal siege of Tiananmen Square and urged moderation.

Chinese students in the United States and Canada were torn between anger and fright as they gathered to listen to reports of the Sunday attack against pro-democracy students, in which hundreds were reported killed.

In Hong Kong, the British colony which is to return to Chinese control in 1997, activists announced plans Sunday to hold a sit-in and hunger strike outside the office of China's official Xinhua news agency.

U.S. President George Bush, a former envoy to China, said in a statement: "I deeply deplore the decision to use force against

peaceful demonstrators and the consequent loss of life... I urge a return to non-violent means for dealing with the current situation."

Other governments echoed that view. The British Foreign Office appealed for "moderation and restraint" and the Japanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying it strongly hoped the situation would not worsen further.

Dong Li, a Chinese literature professor on an exchange programme in the United States, said the situation had become intolerable.

"They have opened fire to the students and the civilians. This is the last straw I can bear," he said, while standing on the steps of the county courthouse in flagstaff,

Arizona. He added that he had decided to renounce his membership in the Chinese Communist Party and to seek political asylum in the United States.

"I will not be able to see my old mother for a long time. I will not be able to see my old friends in China for a long time," he said.

Some foreign government statements said the attack was especially regrettable in light of reforms in China that have boosted the country's economy and attracted waves of new foreign investment.

"I deeply regret the actions and I hope it is a temporary aberration and there will be a return to process in that country that we in the rest of the world have, until now, welcomed," said Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke.

## Ethiopia moves to end revolt

**ADDIS ABABA (R)** — President Mengistu Haile Mariam, rudely shaken by a bloody coup attempt two weeks ago, opens an emergency session of Ethiopia's parliament Monday to debate resolution of the country's northern rebellion.

Political analysts and diplomats in the capital, Addis Ababa, said the meeting probably offered the last chance to seek a peaceful settlement to the 28-year rebellion in Eritrea province.

"Mengistu goes into this meeting knowing that failure to have some kind of viable solution to the conflict would cause immense problems for the country," one African diplomat told Reuters.

"But the problem is that he is facing rebels who feel they can afford to drag their feet in the light of recent events," he added, referring to the May 16 coup

attempt in which at least nine rebel army generals were killed.

Mutinous government troops seized state-run Radio Asmara in Eritrea's capital. They broadcast statements aligning themselves with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which for the past 28 years has campaigned for the province's independence.

Eritrea, near the mouth of the Red Sea, is the cradle of Ethiopia's ancient civilisation. Once colonised by Italy, it later had a federal status within Ethiopia.

Mengistu's government has given the region autonomy to run its affairs but the EPLF wants complete independence, a demand rejected by Addis Ababa authorities.

A Western diplomat speculated that the parliamentary

meeting would probably offer Eritrea some kind of loose federation with Addis Ababa.

"I can't see how else this problem could be resolved without the government going further and offering more than limited autonomy," he said.

The EPLF, allied to the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) fighting to oust Mengistu's forces from neighbouring Tigray province, has in the past 17 months claimed a series of military victories against the government.

Mengistu, who came to power after he and several army officers toppled the feudal government of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, has repeatedly offered to talk to the EPLF on ways of ending the conflict but the rebels have defiantly refused.

## 'America's most wanted' cools his heels

**NEWARK, New Jersey (AP)** — John E. List's first life as a church-going accountant ended 18 years ago when he disappeared after allegedly confessing to killing his mother, wife and three children in their Victorian mansion.

His second, almost parallel existence ended Thursday when Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents arrested List in an accounting office in Richmond, Virginia, wrapping up a search that had led to all 50 states, Europe and South America.

The arrest came 11 days after the Fox Television network in the United States broadcast details of List's case on a popular programme called "America's Most Wanted."

The show reenacted the slayings, and displayed photos of List from before the killings and a sculptor's bust of how he might look now. One viewer called to say a man resembling List was living in the Richmond suburb of Midlothian, the FBI said.

"I don't know what a guy who's killed five people is supposed to

look like, but he was not that person," said Pat Ferguson, who lives two doors away from the man she knew as Robert P. Clark, but who agents said was List.

"He worked hard in his yard, went to work every day, went to church every Sunday. The guy was so average," Ferguson said.

List is accused of shooting to death his mother, Alma, 85; his wife, Helen, 45; and their three children, Patricia, 16, John 15, and Frederick, 13.

Their bodies were found Dec. 7, 1971, in the family's 18-room mansion in Westfield, 16 kilometres southwest of Newark. Police said they found a confession written by List and addressed to his Lutheran minister on the dining table.

"Nobody believed he could do something like that," said Frank Chenitz, who lives a few houses away from where the mansion stood. It was destroyed by fire in 1972.

"I say give him a fair trial, because 'we've only heard one side of the story,'" said Chenitz.

"But the things he's accused of, if he did them, then he deserves the worst. They were atrocities."

After the slayings, investigators found that List had two mortgages on his house, was failing a financial consultant and had been siphoning money from his mother's \$200,000 savings account.

Since 1971, List lived most of the time in Denver, where he met a woman at a Lutheran church function in 1977 and married her eight years later, authorities said.

Authorities said List's new wife, Delores, was unaware of his past and was shocked by his arrest. She has helped agents piece together some of List's movements since 1971.

The couple lived in the Richmond area for about a year, authorities said. They had no children.

Neighbours Joseph and Jacqueline Stefano said the Clarks were good, hardworking people who did not like to talk about their past.

The families did odd jobs for

each other and exchanged books and videotapes, Stefano said. Clark often called up to recommend a movie or television show, Stefano said.

One of his picks was "America's Most Wanted," but Stefano missed the programme the week List was featured.

In his reputed confession 18 years ago, List said he believed his family was drifting from the church and was upset that his daughter wanted to be an actress, investigators have said.

Before the killings, List wrote notes to his children's teachers and his minister saying the family would be away for a few weeks visiting an ailing relative, police said.

Newspaper delivery was cancelled and the thermostat was turned off to retard the decomposition of the bodies, police said.

Neighbours called police when they noticed lights in the house burning out. The lights had been left on ostensibly for security while the family was away.

## Victims' fight goes on in Spanish poison case

By Martin Langfield  
Reuters

**MADRID** — For eight years Arcadio Fernandez has fought crippling pain to seek justice for thousands of Spaniards maimed in a mass food-poisoning tragedy in 1981.

The ravages of "toxic oil syndrome" — a mysterious disease unleashed when adulterated rapeseed oil was sold as cooking oil — have affected his wife and daughter and left Fernandez's upper body and hands deformed.

He is among 27,000 survivors of a disease which killed hundreds.

"My wife was the worst affected... it began with loss of hair, terrible itching, fever, nausea and loss of appetite," he told Reuters. "Now it has produced physical malformations, loss of memory, sight loss, involuntary limb movement... I had a lot of pain at the beginning. I still do."

In cramped offices in the dormitory town of Leganes on

the outskirts of Madrid, where 2,000 mainly working-class families consumed the oil, Fernandez heads the Toxic Oil Syndrome Victims' Association.

For years the association campaigned against the dawdling pace of the Spanish legal system, demanding that those charged with the poisoning be brought to trial.

Last year, more than six years after the event, they finally were. Dubbed Spain's "trial of the century," it lasted 15 months.

The verdict, delivered last month, took some eight hours to read out and ended in the acquittal of most of the 37 accused. The court found 13 people guilty and handed down sentences for harming public health, fraud and negligence.

Although it ruled some oil merchants had known a dye added to the oil could be poisonous, it found none guilty of homicide.

Only two of the 13 convicted went to jail, as the rest had

already served enough time behind bars before the trial to be freed.

Defence lawyers disputed that the oil had caused the poisoning, blaming tomatoes sprayed with pesticides. The court threw out the argument but some of those found guilty are to appeal.

Enraged victims of the poisoning called at the trial for the death of those responsible. "Those were cries of anguish and impotence at seeing how we have been manipulated," Fernandez said.

The court fixed compensation of \$122,000 for each death and up to \$730,000 for those crippled by the disease. But it did not say who should pay.

"I calculate the compensation comes to some 640 billion pesetas (\$5 billion)," Fernandez said. "The sentence states 32 million pesetas (\$254,000) have been seized from the two oil merchants to pay it."

Fernandez said the association would appeal against the judgment and seek a prompt

verdict in a second inquiry, still under way, into the alleged responsibility of government officials in the poisoning.

The second trial could be crucial in deciding whether the government picks up the bill for the compensation awards.

Attorney-General Javier Moscoso said the state might not be obliged to unless it were found negligent or a new law were passed. Moscoso is also appealing against the verdict, on undisclosed "technical grounds."

"What we don't understand is how in a poisoning of this scale... not even one bell-boy in any ministry is responsible," Fernandez said.

The government last Wednesday put off the question of whether it should pay or not.

Minister for Parliamentary Relations Virgilio Zapatero told opposition parties that the government did not want to "prejudice the result of the judicial inquiry or any approach to the administration (the victims) have yet to make."

The state would continue to provide pensions and income support for those affected, he added.

Meanwhile for Fernandez the fight goes on. The Association has called an assembly of victims this month to decide further measures to pressure the government.

"When your family is hurt and you suffer as much we have, it is difficult to get tired," he said.

The state prosecutor at the trial put the death toll from the poisoning at nearly 700. But the court ruled only 330 deaths could be blamed on the syndrome, with the cause of death — according to its own statistics — not definitely known in another 466 cases.

Fernandez disputes the court's figure. Last year alone 62 people died as a result of the poisoning, he said, of whom the government only recognised six as victims of the toxic syndrome.

"The chain of deaths continues. I know a lot of victims



Protesters stone a bus carrying defendants in the Spanish mass oil poisoning case after the court announced its verdict last month.

who will die," he said. He realises he would eventually die himself.

"I am not afraid of death... but I am afraid for my family." Like many victims who saw last week's verdict as too le-

nient, he says he is now disillusioned with Spanish justice. "Imagine the oil merchants are not responsible, and the authorities are not responsible... we shall have to thank God wished this on us."

## COLUMN

### Hall — a 'weekend' cocaine user

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Oliver North's former secretary has told federal drug investigators that she was a "weekend" cocaine user during 1985-1987 while she had access to sensitive government documents, according to a published report.

The Washington Post reported in its Sunday edition that Fawn Hall, a secretary for the former White House aide who has been convicted in the U.S. Iran-contra affair, told a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent of her cocaine use during the agency's investigation of drug use and sales at nightclubs in Georgetown, an exclusive area of the city.

Hall, who testified at congressional hearings about her role in disposing of documents in the affair that shook the U.S. government, told the agent she was a "weekend" cocaine user during the three-year period and provided investigators with names of some alleged drug dealers.

The Post quoted unnamed sources as saying North, a former marine lieutenant colonel, revealed her drug use to DEA agents during an interview in the Washington office of her attorney, Plate Caceris, Aug. 7, 1987, just two months after her Iran-contra testimony.

The sources told the newspaper, Hall is not a target of the DEA probe but said she is a potential grand jury witness in the ongoing investigation, the Post reported. Hall now lives in California where she is pursuing an acting career, the Post said.

Student gets almost \$1 m in scholarships

**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP)** — Chris Vuturo knew he needed scholarships to get into college, but he had no idea he would be offered almost \$1 million worth.

Valedictorian, civic volunteer, school newspaper columnist, athlete — Vuturo had a perfect 4.0 grade-point average at the Roman Catholic high school. Students and teachers describe Vuturo as a ferocious competitor in class. But they also said he is among the first to volunteer to tutor other students.

Vuturo is the youngest of six children and the only son of Salvador and Jean Vuturo. The Vuturos said Chris, who received a partial scholarship to attend De Sales, could not have gone to college without aid. He applied to numerous colleges and received scholarships and invitations to attend Harvard University, the University of Southern California, the U.S. Air Force Academy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Boston University, and Georgetown University, among others. All told, he was offered \$885,782 worth of scholarships, based on current tuition rates.

A different kind of plant

**EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP, New Jersey (AP)** — This is not your ordinary office plant. A persistent ivy vine that once climbed only the front of the southern New Jersey township's building inspections office made its way indoors about five years ago through a crack in the wall and apparently found it a good growing environment. The vine now is in several offices, lining the perimeter and the ceiling of the room it first entered and making its way up a dark stairwell toward offices on the second floor. Workers have allowed the vine's offshoots to wind their way to the fire inspections office and out to the customer service area counter, where a sign proclaims: "Yes the ivy you see is real."

Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN	MAX	Weather
AMSTERDAM	10	50	14:57 Cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	31:88 Clear
BANGKOK	27	81	26:97 Clear
BANGKOK	26	79	34:93 Clear
BARCELONA	16	59	63:95 Clear
BEIJING	20	68	35:96 Clear
BOMBAY	13	55	19:66 Rain
BRAZILIA	10	50	16:21 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	08	48	15:59 Cloudy
CAIRO	26	77	29:94 Clear
CHICAGO	13	55	19:66 Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	50	16:21 Cloudy
HONGKONG	08	48	15:59 Cloudy
HONGKONG	08	48	15:59 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	13	55	19:66 Rain
LONDON	07	45	15:59 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	59	19:66 Rain
MADRID	08	48	15:59 Cloudy
MEXICO	23	73	43:114 Clear
MOSCOW	13	55	19:66 Rain
MONTREAL	13	55	19:66 Rain
MOSCOW	13	55	19:66 Rain
NEW DELHI	22	80	43:109 Clear
NEW YORK	18	65	30:86 Clear
OSLO	07	45	15:59 Cloudy
PARIS	08	48	15:59 Cloudy
ROME	12	54	21:75 Clear
TOKYO	19	68	29:94 Clear
VIENNA	14	58	18:55 Rain